HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XV NO- 64— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MARCH 16 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
19 Mar.	RAZMAK ‡ †		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA§ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA‡		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTAN×:		20,847
7 May	RAWAL-PINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA ‡ ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ‡ ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10 940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANGOLA ‡ ..	16 504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585

‡Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £80.

1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles.—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is accordding to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105

To Landon and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
24th Mar	MANDALA ...	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
20th Mar.	KIDDERPORE	For China & Japan
21st ,,	TASMANIA-MARU, ..	For Japan.
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA ..	For Colombo & Australia
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departuer
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	10 Mar.	22 Mar.
Hiyeizan Maru ..	4614	16 ,,	26 ,,
xTokushima M.	5976	20 ,,	24 ,,
Hankow Maru ..	4104	23 ,,	6 April
Moji Maru ..	3757	23 ,,	6 ,,
Sado Maru ..	5898	28 ,,	11 ,,
Akita Maru ..	3817	4 April	16 ,,

x For Karachi

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Bornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Est ·e, BOMBAY

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes t be why nocertain that they are mad by artistic Tailo

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET . . . BOMBAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
16th Mar.	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa
17th ,,	*WARINA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
18th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
21st ,,	VITA ..	

* Cargo Steamer does not carry passengers

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,533
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED

Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA

AND

PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co

67, ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.

Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.

Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,690.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net

Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net

Difference being Interest profit .. .. ..Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

for **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK. TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and desotiptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brockade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Sea Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises shinblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE.—STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road.
A R116

WANTED— A BAKER & CONFECTIONER Goan preferred. Apply to P. A. D'Souza, General Merchant, Moghol Sarai.
A R127

WANTED—AGENT to sell 0/8/- Raffle Tickets at a reosonable commission. Apply SECRETARY, The new Raffle. Sohamal State (Central India).
A R125

WANTED—AGENTS for Horn, Nut, Pearl and Metal Buttons, Pearl Safety-pins, Hair-pins, etc. S. CHANDA BROS. & CO., Bansibazar, Dacca.
R102

FOR GUJARATI ENCYCLOPAEDIA—Wanted CANVASSERS, AGENTS, TRANSLATORS. Apply Dr. KETKAR Jnanakosh Office, Benan Hall lane, Girgaum 4—8 p.m.
A R124

WANTED—AGENTS and WHOLESALE DEALERS of Buttons. Samples for Rs. 2, refundable if disapproved. YOUNGMAN & CO., 58, Patlakhan Lane, Dacca.
A R121

WANTED—5 CLERKS for Forest Department, Stationmasters, Numbertakers, Goods Clerks for Railways. Apply with two annas stamp to Box No. 1935 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R115

WANTED—THREE NUMBERTAKERS, Two TRAINCLERKS, four PARCELCLERK, for Railway and 7 CLERKS for other Departments. Apply with two annas stamp to MANAGER, GRAND BUSINESS BUREAU, DELHI.
A R114

WANTED influential District Agents in C. P., Behar, U. P., Sind & Beluchistan for an established Indian Life Insurance Company of Calcutta, on liberal terms. Men really capable of doing business need apply at once to Box No. 1937 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—For a progressive and well-established Life Assurance Company of Calcutta, experienced, influential and capable Chief Agents for the Provinces of Behar, C. P., Sindh & Balochistan. None need apply who is not capable of furnishing a substantial guarantee of business. Apply sharp to Box No. 1932 C/o. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 28268

WANTED—SIGNAL INSPECTORS, capable of supervising erection and maintenance of Interlocking apparatus as well as electrical equipment of same. Pay maximum Rs. 170 per month. Apply stating qualifications to the DEPUTY MANAGER, ENGINEERING, Jodhpur Railway, Jodhpur.
A 28277

WANTED—A qualified person experienced in Municipal Work for the Chief Officer's post on Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 plus Conveyance allowance Rs. 15 P. M. Candidates should apply before the 20th April, 1927, stating age, caste, with testimonials and previous experience. S. M. HAGRE, President, Barsi City Municipality. Municipal Office, Barsi 13th March, 1927.
A 28284

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET:—1st Floor and 3rd Floor of Mahomed Building, opp. Excelsior Theatre, Bastion Road, Fort. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackria Mussjid, Telephone No. 22532.
C R82

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—Two FORD CARS in working order. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
J. A.

LOST AND FOUND

KNOWN to all persons it may concern that the policy No. 31025 issued to me by the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., (Calcutta) on the life of Narayan Pandurang Chitanis has been lost to which effect I swore an affidavit on 6th March, 1927, before Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya Justice of the Peace at Dadar. The said policy is null and void, ane one dealing with the same will do so at his own risk. DINKER SHIVRAM GUPTE, 16 A, Sleater Road, Grant Road, Bombay.
PB R120

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIN AND PRESS—Wanted by contract at least for five years. Needy should see or communicate with G. A. KHAN & BROS., Shegaon, BERAR.
R126

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Going Printing Press having large clientelle among solicitors, merchants etc., Apply Box No. 1938, "The Bombay Chronicle."
R28280

FINANCIAL.

DIRECTORSHIP vacant for Merchant Princes, Bankers, in Empire of India Banking Corporation and Industrial Development Trust forming to serve as the apex Reserve Bank. Financier's grasp opportunity to establish this urgently needed Economic Banking facility. For Draft Prospectus. Address ALEXANDER DECRUEZ. F.R.S.A. etc., G. P. O. Restante, Bombay.
T R119

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3673

PROFESSION.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation, Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

HOW TO BECOME AN EDITOR? Read PRIMER ON JOURNALISM Rs. 1-8-0:—CHELLIAH, Srirangam.
L R123

MYSTERY OF MARRIAGE, Manhood, How to Love, Price each 2-8-0, list free. Apply VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R122

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the followin rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, Ltd.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 24th March, 1927, to the 7th April, 1927, both days inclusive for the preparation of Warrants for the final dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1926, payable on the 23rd April, 1927, to Ordinary share-holders of the Company whose names stand on its Register on the 24th day of March, 1927.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,

P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 15th March, 1927.
28287

THE GOKAK MILLS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Gokak Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th March, 1927, at 4.0 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and audited statements of Account for the year ended December 31st, 1926.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the places of those who retire from Office under Articles 96 and 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 25th to March 14th 1927 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO. LTD.
Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1927.

NOTE:—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable, free of Income-tax, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay or Madras, on and after March 28th to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 25th February 1927 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.

28161

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE Auction of the right of occupying stalls for sale of Vegetables, Fruit, Spices, Provisions, etc., (except fish, meat and eggs), in the newly constructed Gilder Tank Market at Grant Road, will be held on 17th March, 1927, at 8 a.m. (B. T.) on the spot.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

C. M. FLANDERS,
Superintendent of Markets.

Dated Markets Office March 1927.
28267

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by the Bombay Primary Education Act IV of 1923 and the Rules thereunder, the undersigned invites attention of the Public of Bandra to the undermentioned dates fixed for the different stages of Election of Persons representing the following special interests on the Bandra School Board.

SPECIAL INTERESTS.	SEATS.
(i) Person experienced in Education	1
(ii) Women ..	1
(iii) Backward classes ..	1
(iv) Depressed classes ..	1
(v) Mahomedan (minorities) ..	1

Persons willing to represent these interests on the School Board should send in their applications so as to reach the undersigned not later than 4 p.m. on 31st of March, 1927, the applicants shall give an account of their qualifications and produce evidence that they are eligible for election under Rule 13 of the Bombay Primary Education Rules 1924.

Different Stages of election.	Date and Time.
(i) Last Date for Sending the Applications	31st Mar. 1927 Till 4 p.m.
(ii) Last Date for Receipt of Nomination Papers.	21st Apr. 1927 Till 4 p.m.
(iii) Scrutiny of Nomination Papers.	21st Apr. 1927 at 4 p.m.
(iv) Date of Election.	28th Apr. 1927 6-30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

PLACE—Municipal Office.

Forms of Nomination Papers can be had from the Office of the School Board on any week day during office hours, except holidays.

IG. D'MONTE,
President,
Bandra Municipality.

Bandra, 15th March, 1927.

NOTICE

4-1|2 KHANDIES or 2520 lbs. of SANDALWOOD BILLETS will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned at Honavar (Kanara District) on the 24th March, 1927, at 9 a.m.

M. S. TUGGERSE,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara Coast Division.

Honavar, 10th March, 1927.
28286

TENDERS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

SEALED TENDERS to be superscribed "TENDERS FOR LIGHTERAGE OF AMERICAN COTTON" are invited and will be received by the Manager Bombay Port Trust Docks, at his Office at Ballard Road up to 1-0 p.m. (Standard Time) on THURSDAY, the 7th April, 1927, from Lighterage contractors for the work of receiving into their barges American cotton from importing vessels lying either in the Stream or in the Docks and transporting the same to the Fumigation Wharf or Bunder as notified by Government from time to time and landing the cotton thereat after fumigation.

2. For the information of tenderers it may be stated that the imports of American cotton from November 1925 to November, 1926, amounted to about 43,000 bales and during the past four months to about 70,000 bales; but these figures should not be taken as any guarantee of the volume of imports in the future.

3. Forms of tender may be obtained at Rs. 2/per copy at the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks' Office, and no tender will be considered which is not made on the prescribed form and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500/ in cash as earnest money.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement with the Trustees in the form annexed to the tender form for a period of three years subject to the reservations provided in the agreement.

C. N. RICH,
Manager.

Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12th March, 1927.
N 28273

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1004 of 1924.

HIMATMAL KISHNA and Anr. .. Plaintiffs
Vs.
KRISHNARAO RAGHUNATH RANE and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 5th day of October, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1927, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Khoti village of Juem, otherwise known by the name of Joo near Andheri in Taluka Salsette of the Thana District and in the Registration District of Thana Sub-District Bandra, containing by admeasurement 58 (thirty-eight) Gunthas or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 43 and Pot No. 5 and Entry No. 173 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East and North by the Public Road, on the West partly by the houses belonging to Keshao Popat and Jairam Gopi nath Waman Narayan and partly by the oart of Jairam Gopinath and on the South by the property of Khanderao and Pandurang and partly by a Tank.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground known as Gawthan together with the messuages tenements dwelling houses standing thereon situate at the Khoti village of Juem otherwise known by the name of Joo near Andheri in Taluka Salsette in the Thana District and in the Registration District of Thana, Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement four hundred and eighty square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Public Road, on or towards the West by the propesty of Baba Maneck and Vinayek Moreshwar, on or towards the South by the 1st Lane and on or towards the North by the 2nd Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA AND SOMJEE, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

28227

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of RAMCHANDRA GOPAL BHAT, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, widower, a Clerk, in the Government Telegraph Office, Bombay, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

LAXMAN PARSHRAM VARTAK, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, brother-in-law of the deceased, residing at Madhavdas Premji's Chawl, Mughbhat, outside the Fort of Bombay, a Clerk in the Bombay Port Trust Office, applying for letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased for the use and benefit of the minor sons of the deceased pending one of them attains the age of majority ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventh day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court

Sd. R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

Sd. E. J. DAVAR.

7th day of March, 1927.

Messrs. DIVEKAR AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

28288

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 47 of 1926.

PURSHOTAMDAS PRANJIWAN DAS GANJAWALLA. ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
RADHABAI, widow of Nagardas Juthabhoy Mehta and Ors. .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 2nd day of August, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises on FRIDAY, the 8th day of April, 1927, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land vacant hilly land, admeasuring 8050 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 344 and New No. 2198, Old Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 7090 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Tardeo to Mahalaxmi in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Baronet, on or towards the East by the property of Nowroji Jehangir, on or towards the North by the property of Trimbak Jagannath and on or towards the South partly by the property of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Baronet, partly by the property of Trimbak Jagannath and partly by the property of Narayan Raghoba.

NOTE:—The purchaser will be entitled to the right of way over the adjoining land towards the North which is held by the plaintiff under a lease.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKORDAS & MADGAVKAR, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 31-38, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated, this 28th February, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

28263

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the estate and effects of the Hon'ble Mr. NARAYAN MADHAV SAMARTH, late of Bombay, Kayastha Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, lately residing in London, Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India. ..... Deceased.

RAGHUNATH NARAYAN SAMARTH, of Bombay, Kayastha Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant at present unemployed, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventh day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 7th day of March, 1927.

Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

28285

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
LAST CHANCE
TO SEE
20 IRVING'S MIDGETS 20
CHEFALO PALMERO
LAST FEW DAYS
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE.
EVERY DAY AT 6 P.M. FOR CHILDREN.
NIGHT 9-30 p.m.
DON'T DENY THE KIDDIES
THIS WONDERFUL TREAT.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES
FOR THE LAST FEW DAYS.
Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 4, Family Circle Rs. 2-10, Pit Rs. 2 and Gallery Re. 1.
Plus Tax.
Booking at ROSE & Co., upto 4 p.m. From 5 p.m. at Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Voice FROM THE Minaret
featuring NORMA TALMADGE

GAIETY THEATRE.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
PEG O' MY HEART
featuring
LAURETTE TAILOR

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT & during THIS WEEK
EXCELSIOR FILM Co.'s
Greatest Love Photo-play
"The LOVERS"
Featuring Miss BLANCHE VERNE
Together with THE
INDIAN DANCE TOPICAL
produced by PIONEER FILM Coy.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
AT 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS
ON Sat. Sun. & Bk. Holidays at 3-30 P.M.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents This Week
United Pictures Syndicate's
Sensational Social Picture
GLORY OF VIRTUE
TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of market rights and the rights of Bandra Slaughter House, etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will this day WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, sell by Public Auction at 9 a.m. (B.T.) at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fair ground fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra for 12 months (from 1st April, 1927 to 31st March, 1928) and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish, etc., from the retail vendors sitting outside or inside at the unnumbered places at markets and Bazaars in Bombay such as Fort markets, outside Fort, Arthur Crawford Beef, fish and mutton markets, Null Bazar, Erskine Road fish market, Chowpatty fish and vegetable market, Colaba fish market, Mazagaon Peddar fish market, Kamatipura market, Parel Fergusson Road fish market, Parbhadevi Road market, and Elphinstone Road market. Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at vegetable markets at Colaba, Fergusson Road, Parbhadevi, Elphinstone Road and Masjid Bunder markets. Also the right to collect fees and rents for weighing fruits and vegetables at the Municipal scales at Arthur Crawford Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS

Stupendous!
Super Drama

The GREATER GLORY
11 Reels
A FIRST NATIONAL PRODUCTIN
written for the screen by June Mathis from Edith O'Shaughnessy's novel "Viennese Medley"
with
CONWAY TEARLE
ANNA Q. NILSSON
and a cast including
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
Time: 6-15 and 10 P.M.
Special Matinee on March 18th at 4 P.M.
DON'T MISS THIS SUPER DRAMA
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
TIME:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 DAILY
Saturday and Sunday extra at 3-30.
TO-NIGHT! - - - THIS WEEK!
Episodes 1, 2, 3 & 4. 8 Parts
"OFFICER 444"
Starring
BEN WILSON and NEVA GERBER.
Can a Machine prove a man's innocence or guilt? Psychologists say that it can.
SEE—
"OFFICER 444"
ALSO
HAROLD LLOYD in
"KICKED OUT"

READ
WHAT THE COWBOYS WRITE!

WE the American Cow boys of the Wembly Round the World Rodeo arrived in Madras after lying off for a few weeks. The result was we were mighty stiff and sore after starting in to ride again but Little's Oriental Balm soon put this right. It shure touches the spot for strains. We are now keeping this stuff for use. Sav. The Island is a fine stretch of ground but we hit Madras in the monsoon. We found it mighty wet and damp but we were none of us killed by colds because your Kila Kold killed the colds. Guess it's mighty fine stuff! Thanks many.

Chief M. J. Thunderfoot
Emanuel Marquez
Pat Mannigin
Tommy Pedro
Ewell Peterson.
Jno. Common
Audrey J. Clothier
Jimmie Tripp.
Henry Boggs

BANKING.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ... 30,92,551
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Rs.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang	Patiala
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Eastern Bank, Ltd.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhownby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
Mr. N. B. SAKLATWALLA, C.I.E.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Re 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 92,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Chingchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagora	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tainan
Harbin	Peking	Taingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

Y. M. C. A. CENTRAL BRANCH TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of the matches played on Saturday, 12th March at the Y. M. C. A. Tennis Courts, Queen's Road, Bombay:—

GENTS' DOUBLES:—M K Gadgil and partner beat K B Kamath and partner, scores, 6—3, 6—2. H. Kohloff and E W D'Cunha beat F C Tuck and Wilson, scores, 6—3, 6—2.

MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

On behalf of Stall-keepers, Mr. S. H. Thabvala states as under,—

"There is a board in the corner of Arthur Crawford Market prohibiting the hawkers and hand cart-men from making retail sale within the limit of 200 yards from the footpath. The board is kept in the interests of stall-holders, but the difficulty is that the instructions contained therein are not carried out by the Police and Municipal authorities. If this sort of retail sale is allowed beyond the specified limit, there is possibility of stall-holders suffering in the market.

I have therefore to request the Municipality to issue orders to their subordinates to stop the retail sales of fruits and vegetables, etc., beyond the market limit of 200 yards. There are nearly 100 stalls lying vacant awaiting for customers."

INDIAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.
15th March, 1927.

RECEIPTS.

	Week ending 5th Mar. 1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	4278	2072.
Bombay x	92676	127820.
Karachi	33902	49336
Madras	3265	1086
Rangoon	...(a)	1966
Tuticorin	2027	...
	136148	182280

EXPORTS.

	Week ending 5th Mar. 1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	410	2565
Bombay x	197086	85716
Karachi	7767	27888
Madras	1294	274
Rangoon	3198	6026
Tuticorin	118	...
	209872	122469

RECEIPTS.

	1st Sept. to 5th Mar. 1926-27.	1925-26
Calcutta	51215	36545
Bombay x	1868932	2193780
Karachi	524117	845659
Madras	50330	56995
Rangoon	19471 (a)	13631
Tuticorin	8066	10183
	2522131	3156793

EXPORTS.

	1st Sept. to 28th Mar. 1926-27	1925-26.
Calcutta	10719	13484
Bombay x	1082340	1363263
Karachi	354161	532358
Madras	19118	47196
Rangoon	36283	49157
Tuticorin	10422	43355
	1513043	2048813

(a to 19th Feb. x Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

	Week ending 14th Mar, 1927.	1926.
	2153	4178
	1st Sept. to 14th Mar. 1926-27.	1925-26.
	31799	60301

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

	Week ending 1st Mar. 1927.	1926.
United Kingdom	..	..
Continent	..	15495
China	..	16949
Japan	..	36739
Bombay (a)	1736	6093
U. S. A.	..	..
	1736	75276

	1st Sept. to 1st Mar. *1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom	19619	30944
Continent	159121	232422
China	55314	74906
Japan	118462	228732
Bombay (a)	30112	58207
U. S. A.	3226	4425
	386852	629636

x Adjusted.
(a) Includes cotton for transhipment

BOMBAY COTTON BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN LTD
Bombay, Mar. 15

	1926-27 Bales.	1925-26 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS. 11th to 14th.			
Mar.	30609	44003	—13394
RECEIPTS. 1st. Sept. to 14th.			
Mar.	1961800	2308716	—346916
SHIPMENTS. 11th to 14th.			
Mar.			
United Kingdom	42	5092	— 5050
Continent	5113	16933	— 11820
China, Japan & Coast Ports	56136		+ 56136
Total.	61291	22025	+ 39266
SHIPMENTS. 1st. Sept. to 14th. Mar.			
United Kingdom	4294	29829	—23535
Continent	186258	320559	—134305
China	139462	219215	—80753
Japan	848748	863184	—14436
Coast Ports	9267	16385	—7118
U.S.A.	201	1350	—1149
Total.	1187230	1450522	—263292
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe	6869	534	+ 6335
China, Japan & Coast Ports.	37187	44746	—7550

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

	Week ending 4th Mar. 1927.	1926.
Madras	3397	2580
Bombay	9174	32852
Sind	5608	7732
Bengal	1483	1545
U. P.	3682	988
Punjab	23376	35508
C. P.	8684	10967
Berar	22122	17285
N. W. F. Province	..	..
Burma@	274	3961
Ajmer/Merwara	2027	1547
Jodhpur State	64	..
Alipura State	25	..
Rajupipla State	1659	915
	81775	115875

	1st Sept. to 4th Mar. 1926-27	1925-26
Madras	69601	97178
Bombay	367803	476136
Sind	87296*	128608
Bengal	9958	11786
U. P.	170109	190272
Punjab	525213*	883800*
C. P.	299552*	308704
Berar	660394*	491522
N. W.F. Province @	578	1739
Jodhpur State	1670	..
Burma	22796	51124
Ajmer Merwar	37152	63772
Alipura State	1827	..
Rajapipla state	8035	15905
Amreli Dist. (Baroda State) (II)	7668	
	2270652	2720546

* Adjusted.
@ to 28th Feb.(II) to 19th Feb.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

RULES PASSED AT CAIRO

At the final sitting of the International Cotton Congress in Cairo last month the following resolutions were passed:—1 Expressing the hope that crop forecasts will be published punctually on known dates at the same period every year, and that the most modern statistical methods will be employed, and that such reports shall be issued more frequently than once monthly. 2. Expressing appreciation of the persevering work of the Fellaheen. 3. Expressing appreciation of the departmental efforts and the society's work for the improvement of cotton, particularly the laws making the mixing of seed varieties a criminal offence. 4. The conference trusts that every effort will be made to maintain and improve the drainage system. 5. The conference urges the formation of a joint permanent committee of seven members of the International Cotton Federation and seven representatives of Egyptian growers and merchants to consider in good time problems as they arise. 6. As regards spinners' complaints, the conference urges that spinners shall undertake researches to arrive finally at the natural amount of moisture in cotton and report on their findings at the next meeting of the conference at Barcelona in 1929. Meanwhile the delegates urge merchants to abolish agreements with reference to the maximum degree of moisture, and also to direct their efforts to the elimination of foreign bodies and mixing in bales.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Mar. 15.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 3 to 6 Anns per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about 3 to 4d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. The Market on the whole has ruled steady.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 16/7 per cwt.
Transhipment, Rs. 11/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March, Sh. 17/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April, Sh. 17/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Aug-S[illegible] Sh. 16/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment, Octo-Nov.-D[illegible] Sh. 17/ per cwt. F. B. H.
Jamnagar C. I. F. March, Sh. 17/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Jamnagar C. I. F. April, Sh. 17/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 16/10 per cwt.
Ship Feb.-March, Sh. 17/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

The Linseed market ruled easy on general selling owing to weaker foreign advices, the weat market continues quiet but steady.

Linseed May, Rs. 10-8-0.
Wheat May, Rs. 7-10-6.
Wheat Spot, Rs. 7-13-9.

The following are the closing rates of Wheat and Seeds on Ready Delivery Terms to-day:—

Linseed Brown Bold, Rs. 10-5-0 per cwt.
Linseed Brown Small, Rs. 9-11-0 ,, ,,
Rapeseed Gujarat, Rs. 12-0-0 ,, ,,
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, Rs. 11-12-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore, Rs. 11-4-0 per cwt.
Casterseed Bold, Rs. 10-7-0 per cwt.
Casterseed Small, Rs. 10-13-0 per cwt.
Groundnutseeds Bold, Rs. 12-12-0 per cwt.
Groundnutseeds Madras Khandesh, Rs. per cwt.
Tillseed Bold 85/15 Rs. —per cwt.
Tillseed Small, Rs. — per cwt.
Cottenseed, Rs. 4-8-0 per cwt.
Wheat Delhi Pissi, Rs. 8-0-0 per cwt.
Wheat Karachi Bungla, Rs. 8-0-0 per cwt.
Wheat Pissi Seoni 70/30, Rs. 7-14-3 per cwt.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York March, 14

May	13.77—.20
July	13.91—.19
October	14.09—.17
December	14.25—.17
January	14.26—.18
Middling Spot	14.00—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 14.

May	13.74—.22
July	13.86—.23
Middling Spot	13.75—.25

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	13.78
May	13.90
July	14.05

NEW YORK. NOON CALL.

March	13.77
May	13.89
July	14.03

NEW ORLEANS. 9. 55 A.M.

May	13.89
July	14.00

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, March 14.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	35,000 Bales
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000 Bales
Day's Exports to the Continent	43,000 Bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March, 14.

March	7.29—.01
April	7.35—
May	7.43—.01
June	7.48—.01
July	7.55—.01
August	7.58—.01
September	7.59—.01
October	7.61—.01
November	7.63—.01
December	7.65—.01
January	7.67—.01
February	7.69—.01
March	7.71—.01
Middling Spot	7.66—.05

SALES.

Liverpool, Mar. 14.

Sales at Liverpool	8,000 Bales
Sales on Speculation	200 Bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil Bales

INDIAN COTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 14.
March, 14.

LIVER POOL:

Scinde, Good	5.75—.05
Scinde, Fully Good	5.95—.05
Scinde, Fine	6.15—.05
Bengal Good	5.85—.05
Bengal Fully Good	6.05—.05
Bengal D. Fine	6.25—.05
OOmra, Good	6.25—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	6.50—.05
Oomra, Fine	6.75—.05
Broach, Good	6.20—.05
Broach Fully Good	6.50—.05
Broach Fine	6.80—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 14.

March	13.16—.04
April	13.18—.02
May	13.17—.03
June	13.19—.03
July	13.21—.04
August	13.24—.04
September	13.33—.04
October	13.35—.04
November	13.39—.05
December	13.44—.05
January	13.41—.05
February	13.41—.05
March	13.41—.05
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., SPOT	13.55—.05

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 14.

Cottonseed, Bombay,
Mar/Apl. Shipment quoted, £8-15-0
Castorseed, Bombay,
Mar/Apl. Shipment offered, £20-2-6
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,
Mar/Apl. Shipment Quoted, £20-0-0

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London March 14.

Barletta Russok, per 63 lb.
Mar/Apl shipment Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.
Mar/Apl. shipment sellers. 50/9
Wheat, Australian,
Mar/Apl. shipment. Sellser. 53/3
Wheat, Choice White Karachi,
May/June shipment Quoted. 51/6.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Marc 14.

SILVER —Fall Due to poor Support.
Market very quiet

Spot	25-3/16
Forward	25-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £4:4:10-3/4

COFFEE.

New York, Mar.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality),
Spot. 16

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March. 14

Demand Bills 4.88.00

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1-5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 890
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 131 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 133 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 164 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 3/8
London—Paris Frcs. 124.02
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.22.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.90
London—Rome Liras 107.10
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS,

Bombay, Mar. 15.

3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
6 months 4 11/32 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/4 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4 Per cent to 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Firm.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Marc 14.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£19-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£113-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10
National Bank	£48
Eastern Bank	£6-1/4
Funding Loan 4%	£87-1/8
Conversion Loan	£75
Indian Loan 5 1/2%	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£57
Indian Stock 3% Sterling Loan	£59-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% Sterling Loan	£68-3/4
Consols	£54-7/8
War Loan 5%	£101-5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£91-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Mar. 14.

Interest, Day to day Loans	3-3/4%
Interest, 7 day's Market Loans	4%
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-11/32%
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-11/32%
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4%
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4%

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 14.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.45-1/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	28.10
T.T. Milan on London	108.17
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	124.05

LINSEED.

London, March 14.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton,
Mar/Apl. shipment sellers £17,10,0
Linseed, Calcutta, Ton,
Apl./May Shipment, Sellsers £17-2-6.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., Ton,
Mar/Apl. Shipment Value, £15-0-0
Linseed La Plata, C.I.F., Ton,
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., Ton,
Linseed, Bombay, Ton,
Mar/Apl. Shipment offered, £18-15-0

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 14.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, Cwt.
April, Delivery, Buyers, 30/3
Linsseed Oil, naked, London, Cwt.
May/Aug. Delivery buyers, 30/3

LONDON METALS.

London, March 14.

Copper, English Best Sellected,	£61
Copper, Braziers,	£71-3/4
YelloA Metal,	£66
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£26-5/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge,	£15-1/8
Tin, English Ingots,	£309-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 14.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, Lb, Spot	1/8-1/4	Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb, Spot	1/8-1/2	Sellers
Pale Crepe, lb Spot	1/8	Buyers
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot	1/8-1/4	Sellers

JAVA SUGAR.

London, March 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta, March, per Cwt, 18/- Nominal.
July/Sept, pper Cqt. 17/4-1/2 Offered
Oct./Dec. per Cwt. 17/6 Offered
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Bombay, July/Sept. per Cwt. 17/6-1/4 Offered
Java Sugar Fine Wht., Dutch Standard No. 25, July/Sept. per cwt. 17/7 Offered

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS.—N. Y.:—U. S. A. February Mills Consumption 590,000 bales. Continued Liquidation.—Trade Buying at the Decline. Futures 17 to 20 lower, Spot Cotton prices reduced on points to 14.00c.

LOCAL:—Long liquidation followed by Short Covering—Liverpool opened Easy—Renewed Selling. Sewri closed lowest.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

New York May highest 13.25 (10-16 a.m.) Lowest 13.77 at the close.

Continued long liquidation. Trade is buying at the decline.

Liverpool U.S.A. Mills consumption during February 590,000 bales.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 14th instant as under:—

"General feeling more bearish."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:

The easiness in the Home markets continues and the reaction looks like somewhat further. Trade demand has for the time being slackened off, but we believe will again assert itself on further declines.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 14th inst. (5-45 p.m.):

"Market featureless. Manipulators quiet. News from Manchester less good. Bureau final estimate is 21st March. Trade interests prefer to await Bureau before entering into fresh commitments. Some American cables bearish, but there are few sellers. South shows no signs of pressing sales. Market depressed but depression may only be temporary.

"American consumption for February 590,000 bales."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. Harris Irby and Vose dated 14th instant:—

Cotton undertone easy, possibly somewhat lower but expect strong resistance.

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures opened quiet and declined till close on continued long liquidation. Trade buying absorbed the sales at the decline but no improvement in the prices. Futures closed 17 to 20 points down and Spot Cotton prices declined 20 points to 14 cent.

The United States of America's mills consumed 590,000 bales during the month of February against 605,000 bales during January 1927. Comparison of February consumption during the previous years read as under:—

Year.	Bales.
1927	590,000
1926	567,000
1925	530,000
1924	508,000
1923	567,000
1922	473,000

From the above figures it can be seen that the consumption figure for the last month is the largest and though it is smaller than last January, we believe it is in no way unsatisfactory looking the smaller number of working days in February.

Despite better trade reports both in America and Great Britain, cotton prices are continuously going down for the last eight days. The cause of the present weakness is attributed to continued long liquidation, chiefly influenced by less reduction in the acreage and favourable weather for planting the New American Crop. In our recent reports we drew the attention of our readers that the sentiment was changed despite heavy trade buying. We believe in lower prices in the long run, but do not recommend to follow the decline at the moment and await upward reactions to effect sales.

The Liverpool market ruled quiet and and featureless prices fluctuating within a narrow range. The close was irregular 1 point higher to 2 points lower. Spot Cotton ruled steady and prices improved 5 points to 7.66d. per lb.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a further fall of 20 points in New York futures our market opened for Broach April-May at Rs. 289 and after improving eight annas prices declined to Rs. 286-8 on long liquidation. At the decline there was some covering which resulted in improvement in the prices and finally the market closed as under at 4 p.m.:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A.-M.	289	289-8	286-8	288-8
Broach J.-A.	292	292-8	290	292-8
Oomra Mar.	282	282-8	281	281
Oomra May	281	281	280-8	281
Bengal May	264-8	265-8	264	265-8
Bengal May	262	263	262	263

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 9 points lower. Our market opened for Broach April-May at Rs. 287 and after improving by eight annas prices declined on Japanese selling. The close was easy as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A.-M.	287	289-8	286-8	286-8
Broach J.-A.	291	291	290-8	290-8
Oomra Mar.	280	280	279-8	279-8
Oomra May	279-8	279-8	279	279
Bengal Mar.	264	264-8	264	264
Bengal May	263	263-8	263	263

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—
Yen—
Mar.—197-78—1.10.
June—200.90—2.90.
Sept.—206.90—.70.

HOLIDAYS.

On Thursday the 17th inst. the forward market will remain open from noon to 3 p.m. Sewri will remain closed. Again on Friday, the 18th inst. and Monday the 21st inst. the market will remain entirely closed on account of "Holi" and "Jamshedi Naorod" holidays.

ROOM RATE.

15th March.

Bengal 265 March.
Bengal 264 May.
Broach 288 A. M.
Broach 292 J. A.
Umru 281 March.
Umru 281 May.
Bengal 282 275 268 260.
S. P. 278 271 264 256.
Rajputana 282 275 268 260.
Broach 315 310 ... ...
Umru No. 3 289 284 279.
C. P. No. 1 304 299 294.
C. P. No. 2 297 292 287.
Khundesh 284 279 274.
Mathia 282 277 272.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 15.

		Ready.	Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine M. G.		275
,,	Fine ,,		270
,,	F.G. ,,		265
Sindh-Punjab	Fine ,,		270
,,	F.G. ,,		265
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.		300/2
Nagpur	,, ,,		300/2
Yeotmal	,, ,,		293/94
Arvi	,, ,,		293/95
Amraoti	,, ,,		288
Khamgaon-Akola	,, ,,		286/87
Mulkapur	,, ,,		284/85
Khandesh	,, ,,		282
Muthia	Fine ,,		278/80
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.		300
Purna	Average ,,		280
Parbani/Sailu	,, ,,		280
Indore/Ujjain	,, ,,		290
Burwah Sanawand			283
Broach	Fine M.G. 315 March.		310

READY COTTON SALES.

15th March.

500 E. D. Sassoon, Brouch	312
100 R. D. Tata Manoji,	286
100 Forbes & Co., Matuq	175/8
100 Volkart Bros, Jamnera	286
200 Volkart Bros, Barwah	286
100 A. Damodar, Telhan	285
1000 Toyo Mankwa, Berar	288
100 Toyo Mankwa, Arbi	291
100 Suzuki & Co., Ellichpur	290
100 Suzuki & Co., Murtizapur	287
100 Ramdas Khimjee, Botad	281
200 C. Ebrahim, Bengul	278
100 Gill & Co., Broach	312

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 15.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon 14th instant:—

Wheat	3,273
Linseed	8,812
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	2,133
Gingellyseeds	771
Poppyseed	49
Groundnuts	5,285
Castorseed	12,240
Rice	40,745
Myrabollams	4,769
Cottonseed	2,437
Gram	2,938
Joowar	866
Barley	729
Bajree	2,645

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 15.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 days	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	523	3,03,580	2,77,808
Central India	956	2,90,897	3,10,946
Barsi and Nagar	329	1,74,623	1,72,183
Hyderabad-Gaorani	244	59,929	62,478
Berar	1,249	4,98,722	3,96,676
Central Provinces	805	2,02,410	1,98,846
Total Oomras	4,126	14,80,161	14:18 937
Dholera	655	91,537	1,60,574
N. W. Provinces	54	52,970	1,26,046
Rajputana	261	33 370	78,524
Sind-Punjab	969	97,201	2,12,729
Broach	1,643	27,218	2,39,126
Coompta & Dharwar	557	28,345	19,896
Westerns- Northerns	237	11,905	12,778
Cocoanada		395	1,476
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,753	6,810
Persian	31	3,248	2,229
American		1,03,596	200
Egyptian and African		27,000	37,739
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.		01	467
Total	8,536	19,61,80)	23,08,716

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 10th March.

In full pressed Bales. Yesterday	This year.	Last year
Europe	838	1,85,598 3,29713
Japan & China	7,000	9,41,800 10,82,399
Coast Ports	100	9,267 16,385
Up-country by Rail		58,825 49,334
Afloat in harbour for Europe.		
China and Japan		63,029 56,897
Total	7,938	12,58,519 15 34,728

STOCK EXCHANGE.

QUIET AND EASY.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

The Stock Exchange opened at about closing rates of the yesterday and improved somewhat in certain scrips, but again ruled easier at the close owing to profit taking. The market is not likely to have any wide fluctuations at present.

We quote:—B. Dying 937/8.
Fazul 921/4, Gokak 126/4.
Finlay 148/12 Swan 132/8.

Tata iron and Steel also remained easier.

We quote:—Tata Ordy. 62/12.
Tata Defd 186/4.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India	50	1-2	75	8
Baroda	50	4	84	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	28	12
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	82	
Imperial	500	40	1462	8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	371	4
Union	5	0	3	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10		20	8
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	30	4
Indian Cement O.	350		142	8
Katni Cement O.	100		161	4
Katni Cement D.	40		475	
Punjab Cement O.	10		7	2
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	53	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	875	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	103	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99xd	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	90	
Hoshirpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	99xd	
Larkhana	100	5 p.c.	84	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	98 XD	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	111	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	715	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	75	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250		187	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350		235	
Scindia Steam	15/0		13	3
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80	
Andhra Valley O	1,000		827	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		965	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	136	14
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	98	
Surat Electricity	100		70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	40	1051	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	990	
Tata Power O.	1,000		577	8
Tata Power P.	1,000		850	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			435	
Akbari	500		160	
Fort	475		230	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton	126	20	205 XD	
Manmad Manufacturing	250		220	
New Berar	500	80	780 XD	
New East India	1,000		925	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	550	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	535	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100		250	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		19	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	620	
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	178	12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8XD	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	35	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	5	14
Indo Burma Petroleum	100		182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	135	
Mackenzie	100	30	342	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	650	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	128	8
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150		85	8
Tata Iron and steel Def.		30	186	4
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.			62	12
Thacker	50		115	
Telephone	50	Nil	40	12
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	950	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4	11
Jupiter			4	11
New India	25		21	2
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1425	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	428	12
Alliance	100		30	
Apollo	50		8	8
Assur Virjee	100		3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	215	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	315	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 8	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	937	8
Bombay Indian				7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 1931/38 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/1.
5 per cent War Loan due 1928/47 Rs 101/8
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933. Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55. Rs. 108/1.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/8.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 86/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1964 Rs. 112-8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103
Tone of Market:—Very steady. Delivery 12th April 3 1/2 Per cent paper Rs. 78/12; 1945/55 Rs. 108/4.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

Following weaker advice from London our market opened quiet but improved in the later trading on short covering. The close was as under:—

Silver Spot, Rs. 57-8-0.
Fagan delivery, Rs. 57-7-0.
Chaitra delivery, Rs. 57-8-0.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

The market continues quiet and closed as under:—

Bar Gold Spot, Rs. 21-4-9.
Fagan delivery, Rs. 21-4-6.
Chaitra delilvery, Rs. 21-6-6.

Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	300	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	70	
Century	100	20y	432	8
Central India O.	10	16	527	8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	141	4
Crescent	100	4	193	12
Curimbhoy	250	..	275	
David	500	..	250	
Kuria	100	..	165	
Dawn	250	55	740	
E.D. Sassoon Limited O.	7-8	..	1-2-0	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	250	nil	256	4
Edward Sasson	200	nil	140	
Elphinstone O.	700	..	28	
Emperor Edward	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	921	4
Finlay	1,000	..	148	12
Framjee Petit	100	..	650	
Gokak	100	5	136	4
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1760	
Indian Bleaching etc	1000	751	180	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1140	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	361	4
Jamashed O.	250	..	75	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	102	8
Kilachand	25	..	3	8
Kohinoor	500		1175	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	6000	
Madhavrao Scindia	100	..	27	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	130	
Madras United	250	15	485	
Mancekjee Petit	1,000	30	1855	
Mathradas	100	..	77	8
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2225	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	131	4
New City of Bombay	100	10	172	8
New Great Eastern	300	nil	328	12
Osmansbhai (100)	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	542	8
Phoenix	100	10	428	12
Premier	100	..	10	4
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	22	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	605	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8500	
Simplex	100	..	160	
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500		1625	
Swadeshi	500	..	531	4
Swan	00	..	162	8
Tata Mill O.	5	..	96	4
Vishnu Cotton O.	90		2550	
Vishnu P.	500	35	580	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	100	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad			427	8
Bombay Cotton			315	
Bombay Dyeing	938 12	940 935	937	8
Century	435 4	436 4	432 8	432 8
Central India	531 4	531 4	527 8	527 8
Colaba Land			141	4
Crescent			193	12
Edward Sassoon			140	
Fazulbhoy	923 12	926 4	920	921 4
Finlays			142	12
Globe				40
Gokak			125	
Indian Bleaching			180	
Indore Malwa			361	4
Kohinoor			1175	
Madhowjee			130	
Mathuradas			77	8
Meyer Sassoon				90
Mysore				130
New Great			328	12
Pearl	548 12	548 12	541 4	542 8
Pabany				356 4
Phoenix			428	12
Simplex			162	8
Swadeshi			531	4
Swan Mills			162	8
Tata Mills			96	4
Govt. paper 5 1/2 per cent.				

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 1 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Municipal Corporatio n Dinner to H.E. the Governor, 8-30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey, 4-15 p.m. No fixture arranged, 5-30 p.m. Ajmere vs. Bulsar H.C., Bombay Gymkhana ground.

THURSDAY, March 17.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 1 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey 4-15 No fixture aranged. 5-30 p.m. C.C. Old Boys S.A. Jubbulpore vs. B.B. and C.I. "A"

FRIDAY March 18.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 1 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. European Railway Institute, Jhansi vs. Times of India or St. Andrews: 5-30 N. W. Rly. Karachi, vs. B. B. R. A. or I. L. I. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Prize Distribution of David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, 5 p.m., H. E. the Governor presiding.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association, to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

The annual athletic sports of the Elphinstone High School will be held in the school compound to-day (Wednesday) at 3 p.m., when Sir Leslie Hudson will preside and give away the prizes.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT.

A farewell entertainment will be given by the Government Telegraph Recreation Club to Mr. Fred Selwyn, Superintendent of the Telegraph Traffic, Bombay, at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday (18th instant) on the eve of his retirement from service. There will be dance at 9-30 p.m.

INDIAN SPIRITUALISTIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Society a seance will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 51, Govardhandas Building, Girgaon, at 9 p.m. Instruction class will begin at 8 p.m.

IN AID OF WILSON HOSPITAL FUND.

The Marathi Opera Company, Balwant Sangit Natak Mandali, will perform "Rana Dundubhi" under the patronage of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson to-day (Wednesday) at the Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road, at 8-30 p.m. in aid of Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of the 5th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo, F. M. S. Johore Malaces, Netherlands Indies Phillipine Islands Penang Selangore and Singapore) and China via Negapatam will be closed at General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday (the 18th instant) instead of per s.s. "Talma" on the 16th instant previously notified.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

The following is the result of the matches played on Monday, at the Y. M. C. A. Tennis Courts, Queen's Road, Bombay.

Gents' Singles:—A. C. Periera beat G. A. Winkins. Scores, 6—3, 6—3; R. K. Sanghani beat E. C. Tuck Scores 6—2, 6—2.

Gents' Doubles:—Capt. B. S. Chalam and D. B. Desai beat R. Jagatap and partner Scores, 6—0, 6—1.

The following matches will be played to-day (Wednesday) at the Y. M. C. A. Tennis Courts at 4-15 p.m.

Gents' Singles (Fourth round):—(1) B. H. Khardekar vs. A. C. Periera; (2) R. K. Sanghani vs. A. C. Suntook.

SAKLATVALA AND ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

REQUISITION FOR MEETING IN BOMBAY.

The following letter has been sent to the Secretary, A.I.C.C., Delhi.

Sir,—We the members of The All-India Congress Committee, demand by this requisition a special meeting of A.I.C.C., on 4th and 5th of April 1927 at Bombay to consider the proposals of Mr. Saklatvala that he personally will place before the meeting.

Yours faithfully,
Sd. B. G. Horniman.
Sd. Pothan Joseph.
Sd. L. N. Jog.
Sd. Narayandas Gnandya.

MR. NARANDAS TO CONTEST MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

Mr. Motilal Narandas is a candidate from C Ward for the bye-election which is to take place shortly.

In his Manifesto he says:—I do not propose to stand under any label. Though 100 per cent for the Congress, and for Khaddar I prefer to stand without a party label. If elected. I promise to be a true critic. I do not and will not promise more. I however promise to vote for justice and fairness and in the interests of the city without caring what party is the sponsor of the proposition.

MUMTAZ BEGUM'S ALLEGED GIFT.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS IN COURT.

At the further hearing of the Saadat Begum vs. Mumtaz Begum case on Tuesday before Mr. Justice Mirza at the Bombay High Court, Mr. B. J. Desai, counsel for Mumtaz concluded his address to the Court.

He submitted that on the appreciation of the evidence in the case there was no unequivocal declaration of gift as question of fact.

On the question of law, assuming that the words were used without any qualification, the fact remained that Mumtaz continued to exercise her dominion on the subject of the gift.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla, counsel for the plaintiff, then addressing the court said that there was not the least doubt as to the fact of the gift. The circumstances under which she said the words purporting to have made the gift were not such as should deprive the validity of the gift.

Counsel submitted that on the question of fact the gift had been completely proved.

The case is proceeding.

DEATH BY HEART-FAILURE

PATIENT EXPIRES AFTER INJECTION

A verdict of death by heart-failure was recorded by the Coroner at an inquest held on the body of Benjamin Soares, a Christian youth. The deceased was under the treatment of Dr. M. D. Gilder for sypilles for about 5 weeks. He was given three intravenous injections on February 12, 17 and 24, and he took them satisfactorily. On March 8 Dr. Gilder gave him the fourth injection half an hour after which, the patient showed signs of laborious breathing and the pulse began to fail. Attempts at artificial respiration failed and the patient died, death being due to heart failure.

Dr. William Nunen, Police Surgeon, having heard the evidence at the inquest, expressed his view that fatality was unavoidable in the circumstances.

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNEY.

A PLAYER ORDERED OFF.

Tuesday's hockey, if not brilliant, at least provided one of the sensations of the tournament. For the first time this year a player was ordered off the field and a penalty bully awarded for a particularly serious foul. It occurred in the second match of the day in which the Sultania Pioneers from Bhopal met the Police. The resulting game was pretty even, and not uninteresting and though the Police won, their opponents deserved at least one goal.

RESULTS.

Police ..... 3 goals.
Sultania Pioneers, Bhopal ..... nil.

Police:—Solomon; Rabbitt and Carter; Hibbert, Hewson and Paul; Major Littlewood P. B. Graveston, Mackenzie and Saldanha.

Sultania Pioneers, Bhopal:—Mosin, Sher Mahomed and Nurilhi; Ashraf, Tlauddin and Hamid; Mamatolla, Mazood, Ashiq, Mapid and Ebrahim.

Referees.—Messrs. Cummings and Maloney.

"TIMES OF INDIA" WIN.

In the first match of the day the "Times of India" settled their argument with the St. Andrews' team by defeating them by two goals to nil. The pressmen had strengthened their team and were superior to their opponents. Following an unproductive first half the "Times" opened their score through Bhattacharjee their winger who took a pass in the ring first time and scored with as fine a shot as has been seen in this year's tournament. The pressmen continued on the offensive and a little before the end Blake notched the second goal.

"Times of India" ..... 2 goals.
St. Andrews ..... Nil.

"Times of India":—Turner; Lynn and Edwards, Lees, Pereira and Rodrigues; D'Burgh, Blake, Powel, Carey and Bhattacharjee.

St. Andrews:—Mayers; Carvalho and Fernandez, R. Hodges, Pereira and Falcon; Abreo, Phillip, Fonseca, Johnny and D'Souza.

Referees.—Messrs. Maloney and Bhoot.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

5-30.—Ajmer vs. Bulsar Hockey Club.

POONA ELECTION PETITIONS.

POONA CITY, Mar. 15.

The Election Commission consisting of Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao, and Mr. M. P. Khareghat, I.C.S., (retired) which tried last week the election petitions of Rao Bahadur Lallubhai Damodardas against the election of Mr. Chandrachood M.L.C. and that of Mr. Dinshaw Cowasjee against the election of Mr. Khaserao Pawar M.L.C. held that nominations of Messrs. Chandrachood and Khaserao Pawar had been properly accepted by the Returning Officer and therefore their elections to the Local Council were not void.

The Commission held that Mr. Khaserao Pawar M.L.C. had both actually and constructively resided in the constituency for a period of six months preceding the last date fixed for nomination.

ONE RUPEE DAMAGES GIVEN.

PRIVILEGED BUT MALICIOUS STATEMENTS.

JUDGMENT IN TURF CASE.

Damages of a rupee were awarded to the plaintiff in the sensational libel action brought by Mr. G. E. D. Langley against his sometime-trainer, Captain D'Arcy, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp.

His lordship held that the statements complained of were true in substance and fact except in regard to the alleged imputation in the phrase, "some of the turf practices."

The Judge further held that the statement was made on a privileged occasion; but as to the question of malice his lordship declared it was proved.

It is understood Mr. Langley will appeal against the judgment.

MR. LANGLEY TO APPEAL

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp at the High Court delivered a considered judgment in the suit filed by Mr. G. E. D. Langley against Captain M. R. D'Arcy, his former trainer, claiming Rs. 50,000 damages for alleged libel.

His Lordship began with the origin and history of the dispute between the parties that led to the present suit and observed in the course of a long judgment:

"The alleged defamatory statements may be classified separately under two heads, although the plaintiff is further entitled to argue that the two heads if read together constitute libel: (1) the plaintiff had given the defendant instructions such as (a) prevented the defendant from winning with the majority of the plaintiff's horses at Poona and (b) were calculated to give the public a bad impression of them with a view to winning in Bombay; and (2) the defendant might in the near future be compelled to publish some of the turf practices of the plaintiff, one of the leading stewards.

LAW REVIEWED.

"Before proceeding further, it is necessary to review the law on the subject. If a statement is defamatory 'per se' the falsity of the charge contained in it is presumed in the plaintiff's favour. The burden of proof that the words are false does not lie upon the plaintiff. But in order that this may be so, the words must be defamatory. They are 'prima facie' defamatory when their natural, obvious and primary sense is defamatory. Words 'prima facie' innocent are not actionable unless their secondary or latent meaning is proved by the plaintiff in which case he must set forth in the pleadings the defamatory sense he attributes to them and state the circumstances which make them actionable.

"Nevertheless in case a doubt might arise whether the words alleged to be defamatory were defamatory 'per se' and whether such a question were not a mixed question of law and fact, I took evidence when the plaintiff and his witnesses, Mr. John Reynolds and others, were in the witness box, as to the ordinary meaning which would be attached to the words when they were used of a race horse owner and steward like the plaintiff and how they would be understood, not only by those to whom the words addressed but also in racing circles and by the public at large, in other words, to establish if necessary the innuendo which was required if the words were not defamatory per se.

Another witness Col. Hunt the stipendiary steward considers that the words complained of suggest that the plaintiff has asked defendant to do something wrong namely that defendant was not to win and the term "turf practices" suggests "corrupt practices" as the word "practices" is only used in the rules of racing in that connection. Major Hughes, General Secretary, W. I. T. C. regards the words "turf practices" as suggesting that there were other turf practices besides those particularised.

"UNFAIR AND NOT HONEST RACING."

On the evidence I am satisfied that the words "my instructions from Mr. Langley were such that I could not win with the majority of the horses at Poona. I was to give the public a bad impression of them with a view to winning in Bombay," when used of a person in the plaintiff's position as a Steward and race horse owner are defamatory. I further hold that the words "I may be in the near future compelled to publish some of the turf practices of one of the leading stewards" (meaning the plaintiff) are also defamatory. The motive alleged in paragraph 6 of the complaint is that the plaintiff races his horses "unfairly and dishonestly." I find on the evidence that it is unfair and not honest racing for an owner to race his horses primarily with a view to concealing their form from the public.

The letter of 22nd March, 1926 appeared in the Press set out in full in a report of the Small Causes Court proceedings. That was not the defendant's fault" said His Lordship, for I am satisfied on the evidence that only the portion of the letter tendered as an exhibit in the Small Causes Court was the comparative harmless portion of it relating to the defendant's suit to recover the disputed items in his bill. I do not therefore see how the defendant can be held liable for the repetition of the alleged libel by any other person in the Press. What the plaintiff complains of is the publication to the Stewards.

"DELIBERATE FALSEHOOD."

Proceeding His Lordship referred to the "My Lord" incident which was the cause of defendant's dismissal and which started the ill-feeling between the parties. His Lordship continued: "I am satisfied on the evidence that the defendant told a deliberate falsehood to the plaintiff as to the cause of the injury though as a matter of fact no real harm was done to the horse but that the plaintiff had sufficient justification to be annoyed and to dismiss the defendant.

PLEA OF JUSTIFICATION.

With reference to the plea of justification His Lordship observed the defendant has not attempted to prove the alleged turf practices and therefore the plea of justification could only protect the defendant as to the charges of giving the public a wrong impression of the horses and as to no other charge. The charge of other malpractices would therefore be an exaggeration such as would destroy the plea of justification.

I am inclined to hold, proceeded His Lordship, that any one reading the letter of 22nd March, 1926 from the defendant to the Stewards would infer that there were other turf practices besides those particularised. There is also the conclusion which the plaintiff and his witnesses, Colonel Findlay, Mr. Geddis, and Major Hughes, draw from the expression, although his witnesses Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Wadia think otherwise. As to the expression "turf practices" clearly means turf malpractices. I am of opinion the charges is sufficiently exaggerated to destroy the plea of justification, though it may be relevant on the question of damages."

His Lordship then referred to the correspondence between the defendant in India and the plaintiff in England in connection with the alleged instructions. His Lordship said: I have no doubt, nor do I think this was due primarily for training, but for the deliberate purpose of giving the public a wrong impression. There is also no evidence which I could reasonably and fairly hold that the plaintiff told the defendant to prevent a horse once started in a race at Poona from winning it. It is clear the plaintiff did not want the form of any of his horses to be exposed. His Lordship was unable to accept the plaintiff's explanation that he gave instructions not to run his horses in unsuitable races.

If the defendant made out his programme with the intention that the horses were to win the races in which they were entered, this contradicts the case set up on either side. Quite apart from the oral evidence of the parties on this point, the way the horses were run supports the defendant's contention that his instructions were such that he could not win with the majority of them.

MISLEADING THE PUBLIC.

His Lordship then discussed the career of individual horses and recorded his conclusions in respect of some of their recent performances. With regard to Oriental, he observed that he did not see why the plaintiff in England should reverse for training purposes what his owner here on the spot had suggested as proper for the horse, if the instructions were merely to train him and not to keep his form from the public. "I am quite sure," the learned Judge added, "that the plaintiff's intention was to give the public a wrong impression of the horse.

As for Golden Hours, his Lordship failed to see now it could be successfully contended that the plaintiff's primary object was to train the mare.

His Lordship had no doubt that the plaintiff wished to conceal the form of Welmington and to run him primarily for that purpose and to deceive the public. With regard to Hard Battle it might be, as the plaintiff had said, that he was run in the seven furlong race for training. With regard to Stanhope, his Lordship saw no reason why, if the plaintiff himself had held a different opinion, he should have gone out of his way to ask his trainer to tell persons inquiring about the horse what the opinion of the horse was in England.

AN ADVERSE INFERENCE.

Proceeding, his Lordship said: "Of course it is easy to say that when a horse was run in a distance unsuitable for him the intention was to train him and there may be nothing else in the running of that particular horse to prove there were no other instructions, but if we find horses consistently run out of their distances and in some cases we find letters written by the plaintiff suggesting that in those cases the intention was not to train the horses but to deceive the public by running them in races unsuitable for them, the inference is strengthened that in the other cases also the intention was to mislead the public rather than to train the horses. As I have pointed out, how could the plaintiff in England effectively direct for training purposes the races in which a horse was to run when his training was being conducted by the defendant at Poona?

Under the circumstances I am of opinion that the plaintiff's selection of races for many of his horses at Poona was in order not so much to train them as to mislead the public as to their form.

UNFAIR RACING.

In my opinion therefore the defendant's allegation that the plaintiff did not race his horses fairly and honestly at Poona is substantially true, nor do I think that any satisfactory inference can be drawn from the actual betting in Poona and Bombay. Anything may influence the number of tickets taken on a horse and as the betting in Bombay is on a very much larger scale than in Poona no inference can be drawn from the relative proportions of tickets taken on any particular horse in Poona and in Bombay. Whether the public were deceived or not is besides the point if the complainant's intentions were to try and mislead the public. How other owners race their horses is equally irrelevant."

PRIVILEGED, BUT MALICIOUS.

Dealing with the plea of privilege, his Lordship held that the occasion was privileged. The circumstances under which the statements were made show that they were written on a privileged occasion in self-defence and the defendant had a perfect right to believe that the Stewards might refuse him his clearance and so prevent him training elsewhere. The alleged defamatory matter was not extraneous to the case with which it was published.

"The question of malice appears to me more difficult. The defendant's letter to the plaintiff dated March 4, 1926, concludes with the words: "Since the way you have treated me and the nasty rumours which you would not deny when you could have, I may feel compelled in future to make public many of the turf practices of one of our leading stewards, I think this suggests malice on the defendant's part, especially as it was written before the stewards' decision. The inference is strengthened when one looks at the language of the charge about other 'turf practices' in the letter of March 22, itself. The defendant has not attempted to justify any other turf practices than those particularised in that letter. It was only under cross-examination that he was compelled to admit there were no other turf practices.

I therefore come to the conclusion that the plaintiff has proved malice so as to destroy the defendant's plea of qualified privilege.

"There remains the question of damages. The plaintiff has not in effect suffered any special damage, nor did the defamatory words apparently so lower the plaintiff in the eyes of those who would be expected to be most influenced by them as to prevent the plaintiff's re-election to the Committee of the Western India Turf Club. Some of the plaintiff's witnesses did not even read the letter of March 22 as making any other charges than those of giving instructions so that the defendant could not win and of giving the public a bad impression with a view to winning in Bombay. There was a special plea that these instructions were true and the defendant has in my view proved that. They contain a distinct imputation on the plaintiff and justification as to them may be given in mitigation of damages. Moreover the statements were circulated by the defendant to a small number of persons, namely, the stewards, who, as I have pointed out, did not seem to have attached much weight to them.

DAMAGES.

The difference between an award of contemptuous and one of nominal damages, although not very real in the present case so far as the 'quantum' of costs payable by one party or the other is concerned, yet marks a real distinction in the view taken by the court of the action. The formal damages record the view of a jury that the action should never have been brought; the defendant may have just over-stepped the line of the limit of moderation, but the plaintiff is also somewhat to blame in the matter.

His Lordship cited a case in which it had been held that there was no necessary inconsistency in a jury finding that a libel was written maliciously and yet awarding only a farthing damages. In case of an award of nominal damages, the action is regarded as a proper one to have been brought, but the plaintiff has not suffered any special damages and does not deserve to put money in his pocket; he has cleared his character and is content to accept a nominal sum as costs. An award of what was called a contumelious farthing is unaccompanied as a rule by an order as to costs.

APPORTIONING THE COSTS.

In the present case, as the defendant has succeeded in all that he set out to prove, so far as the first issue is concerned (whether the statement complained of was true in substance), he would in an award against him for nominal damages at any rate obtain the costs of that issue, which I estimate at approximately half the whole costs of the suit. Practically the same result follows if each party has to pay his own costs. But with reference to the charges in the letter of March 22, except for the doubtful question as to whether the letter refers to other malpractices not specified—a question on which I have decided in the plaintiff's favour—the defendant has succeeded in establishing the charges he particularised. There was a certain amount of warmth on both sides during the trial which found an echo in the address of counsel, but I cannot say that the defendant's conduct has been such as to aggravate the damages which would be payable.

His Lordship finally answered the issues in the case.

Whether the statements complained of were true in substance and in fact?—Yes, except as to the charge of "other turf practices."

"Whether the said statements were made on a privileged occasion?—Yes.

Whether, if so, the said statements were made maliciously?—Yes.

Order: Damages, Re1. No order as to costs.

Mr. Langley has intimated that he is going to appeal from this judgment.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	March, 15.
Previous closing	13.77
To-day's opening	13.72
Differnce	—.05
To-day's closing	13.82
Difference	+.05

LIVERPOOL.

	March, 15.
Previous closing rate	7.44
To-day's opening	7.37
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing	7.27
Difference	—.17

Broach April-May expectation Rs. 283.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Mar. 15.
Silver Ready	24-4-0
One Anna High.	
Silver forward	25-2-0
One Anna High.	

Tone of Market.—Steady.

RIGHT OF SUCCESSION IN BHOPAL.

VICEROY ENUNCIATES THE PRINCIPLES.

BHOPAL, (Viceroy's Camp) Mar. 14.

Proposing the toast at the banquet at Bhopal His Excellency, the Viceroy said:—

On Lady Irwin's behalf as well as my own, I thank Your Highness sincerely for the cordiality with which you have welcomed us.

It gives me particular pleasure to come to Bhopal during the first year of Your Highness' rule, and I can wish you no rule may be as peaceful and successful as better fortune than that your period of that of Your mother. Her Highness the Begum, indeed has deserved well of the State, and of India. For nearly 25 years she has devoted herself to the administration of her State, and we all wish her many years of happiness in the retirement which she has richly earned.

DOUBT DISPELLED.

It is, indeed, quite possible that Bhopal will again come under a woman's rule in the person of Your Highness's daughter, for the Government of India have agreed that the succession is to pass to the heirs of your body. There has been so much uncertainty as to the rule of Succession in Bhopal, that it may not be inopportune if I here state three important principles which I conceive to be applicable. A son takes precedence over all daughters. Among sons, the eldest succeeds, and among the daughters too, the eldest succeeds. I have made this announcement in the hope and belief that if any element of doubt ever existed in your Highness' mind to distract you from the business of administration which lies before you, that doubt may now be effectively dispelled.

Not long ago, I had occasion to speak of the mutual obligations of British India and the Indian States in the future Government of this country. The problem is one of great dimensions and complexity. It is safe to suppose that time, the wise and patient guide, will point the way towards the solution of the problem. It may well be that we shall find that both British India and the States have something to learn from one another, and that each side can give much which will be to the benefit of both. I should foresee no insuperable difficulty in devising means by which, in mutual respect, both British India and the States should join as partners to bring their peculiar gifts to India's feet.—A. P.

WRONG MAN ASSAULTED.

EYE KNOCKED OFF.

How a shopkeeper, Munoo, was severly assaulted by two accused persons, Mahomed Husein and another by being mistaken for another person, was evidenced in the Court of Mr. J. N. Metha, the 4th Presidency Magistrate at Girgaum, police Court.

It appeared that on 20th February last at 4 p.m. the complainant was walking along Khoja Street, when the noise of a great scuffle in which several men took part, came to his notice. All of a sudden as he approached the scene, the two accused rushed up to him, brandishing sticks and "eddie poles." one of the sticks caught the complainant in the eye with such force that the whole eye ball was knocked out. The accused were then told by some one from the crowd that they had struck the wrong man. The unfortunate complainant was taken charge of by the police and sent to hospital. The case is proceeding.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1927.

REPREHENSIBLE TRIFLING.

The President of the Indian National Congress has more than once declared that he has gone to Delhi in order to bring about a settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem and that during his tenure of office as President he will either succeed in attaining that object or break himself. The declaration reflects the intensity of his desire to fulfil the noble mission that he has undertaken, but Mr. Srinivas Iyengar's performance in fulfilment of his oft-repeated promise has so far been both pitiful and disappointing. More than two months have passed since the Indian National Congress passed a resolution authorising the Working Committee, in consultation with Muslim leaders, to submit, for consideration and adoption by the All-India Congress Committee, practical proposals for ending the Hindu-Muslim tension and securing a permanent and satisfactory adjustment of the communal differences. The Working Committee had a splendid opportunity of successfully accomplishing the task assigned to it as the majority of leaders of both the communities had assembled in Delhi for the meetings of the Central Legislatures and, given the will, joint consultation would have been the easiest things to arrange. But fatal hesitancy and dilatoriness seem to dog the footsteps of our leaders, with the deplorable result that was announced last week in the communique issued by the General Secretary of the Congress. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar stated in the course of his communique: "As the conversations now proceeding among leaders in respect of proposals for the solution of the present Hindu-Muslim differences and the establishment of Hindu-Muslim unity have not yet resulted in definite proposals so as to enable the Working Committee to present its report within the next few days in accordance with the resolution of the Congress at Gauhati, and as, in the absence of this report, there is no other business of sufficient importance to require the attendance of members from the different provinces many of whom will naturally be busy with their work in the local Legislative Councils during the budget session, the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee called for March 22nd has been postponed pending the receipt of the above report of the Working Committee." The Assembly has been in sessions for nearly two months and the public is seriously asked by responsible officials of the Congress to believe that the conversations proceeding among leaders have not yet resulted in definite proposals! Could apathy of the leaders towards a crying problem further go?

When it was decided to hold the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee on the 22nd instant, the idea was that members of the Committee would have an opportunity of meeting prominent leaders of the two communities, who are members of the Legislatures but not of the Committee, and that this conferring together would expedite the final adjustment of Hindu-Muslim differences. Now the All-India Congress Committee, according to the General Secretary, can only meet after the legislators have dispersed to their homes and, when it does meet it will probably be compelled, again, to postpone consideration of the question for lack of practical proposals. No greater disaster could befall the country than this unconscionable delay and it is the duty of all patriotic leaders to bestir themselves and give to this problem of Hindu-Muslim unity the urgent attention that it deserves. Already the country has suffered an irreparable damage as a result of the procrastination and trifling which have characterised the attitude of the leaders. We cannot help characterising the procrastination and trifling as criminal when we contemplate the immensity of damage done to the country. The 1s. 6d. ratio would never have received the technical endorsement of the Assembly but for the defection of the majority of Muslim elected members. That defection was unpatriotic and suicidal and we cannot condemn it too strongly. But the Hindu members of the Assembly must share part of the ignominy because they have refused to grapple with the problem presented by the Muslim demand and because that refusal has been interpreted by the Muslims as stern and unbending opposition to their claims. We can only characterise the decision of the Muslims to give expression to their resentment against the Hindus by siding with the Government on the Ratio Question as cutting one's own nose to spite the enemy as well as most short-sighted and unpatriotic. But the public cannot but condemn strongly the absorption of the Nationalist groups in their party manoeuvres and personal rivalries which is responsible for the failure to bring about an understanding between Hindus and Muslims, a failure which led to the betrayal of the country's interests by the majority of Muslim elected members on the Ratio Bill. The fact that no resolution reiterating the national demand could be moved in the first session of the new Assembly because of lack of such understanding is a measure at once of this failure and of the consequent accession of strength which the bureaucracy has gained. For, let it be clearly understood that whatever the number of defeats the non-official members give to the Government in the Assembly, the Nation's cause will not be advanced a whit so long as Hindus and Muslims remain divided as they are and complete understanding is not arrived at between them on the lines of the Lucknow Pact.

Much is now being said against that Pact both by Hindus and Muslims but no student of constitutional reform can gainsay the fact that that Pact was the main stimulus for what little advance the country has secured under the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme. If, therefore, we are to checkmate the bureaucracy which has sinister designs of its own, in view of the impending Royal Commission, we must once again put our house in order, compose our differences and present a united front. There is unanimity of demand between Hindus and Muslims as regards the freedom of the country. But we cannot expect to get the satisfaction of our national demand without unanimity of action and this unanimity of action is not possible so long as the present feeling of soreness in the mind of the Muslims as regards their future "vis-a-vis" their Hindu fellow-countrymen is not removed. Whether the Muslims are justified in entertaining this feeling, and, if so, to what extent, we shall discuss on a subsequent occasion. Our present concern is to emphasise the urgency of the problem and to implore the representatives of the people now assembled in Delhi to carry on the conversations that are proceeding among them, in a spirit of forbearance and give and take, in a business-like manner and with the determination to come to a satisfactory and permanent solution before they disperse to their homes so as to enable the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the Muslim League to ratify the agreement reached within a few weeks.

FOOLING THE COUNTRY.

"The defence of India by Indians is more important than the question of constitutional reform." In saying so Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru accurately voiced the opinion unanimously held by every political party in the country when he moved in the Assembly a cut of Rs. 1,000 in the Army estimates as a protest against the slow process of Indianisation in the Army and the neglect on the part of Government to carry into effect the recommendations of the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee. He made a powerful case against the Government, narrating step by step how from 1920 onwards they had been simply fooling the country in that while they concurred with the recommendations of the Assembly on the Esher Committee's report, they had disregarded them in actual practice. Time and again whenever the representatives of the people in the Legislature had taken Government to task for this neglect to carry out what they had promised they had been put off with further promises that early steps would be taken to meet the people's wishes. In 1923, for example, the Army Secretary announced that the system of reserves recommended by the Assembly had been accepted by His Majesty's Government and was being given effect to. But actually nothing was done. The racial difference shown in the treatment of the Auxiliary Force and the University Training Corps still remained and Mr. Jayakar spoke the bare truth when he declared that the Government's policy was so cleverly devised as to kill enthusiasm and instil into the minds of Indian youths a sense of racial inferiority and racial arrogance on the part of the authorities. Indians were still ineligible for the Artillery, the Air Force, the Engineering Corps and the Tank Corps; all that the Indians had obtained was the segregation of eight units for them. Mr. Jinnah, who has had, as a member of the Skeen Committee, detailed experience in America and Canada of how a national army can be recruited when a people's Government really wants it to be done, further exposed the insincerity and hollowness of Government promises in regard to the Indianisation of the Army in a speech which was a severe indictment of the Government policy and which showed clearly what the real motive of Government was in keeping up the huge army expenditure. It was, said Mr. Jinnah, an army of occupation. "The organisation of your army," he declared, "is still that of the East India Company; it is to continue as a British garrison, as an Imperial Force." Naturally from this point of view the British army in India is just like the French army in days of the occupation of the Ruhr, a foreign garrison keeping in its grip a conquered territory. Why are not the Government of India honest about it, why do they not declare publicly that they will not tolerate the attempt of the people's representatives in the Legislature to force them to create a really national army for the defence of the country? An honest declaration on their part to this effect will considerably clarify the issue. Instead of that they continue fooling the country, and the quality of the fooling is so grotesque that they put the blame for the delay in publication of the Skeen Committee's Report on the British Government, while Lord Winterton declares in the Commons, that the blame really lies on the Government of India. But the country will be no longer fooled by these prevarications and promises and will insist that the children of the soil shall have every opportunity given them to learn to defend their country. Mr. Jayakar gave expression to the feelings of every Indian when he said that when he went up in the airship he felt he was like a pariah who was ostracised because of the pigment of his skin. The Assembly has done well to protest against the callous, extravagant and anti-Indian military policy of the Government by throwing out the whole of the votable grant for the Army which is distinctly an army of occupation.

PERSONS AND POLITICS AT DELHI:

DIFFERENCES AND DIVISIONS IN NATIONALIST CAMP.

WANTED URGENT MEETING OF A. I. C. C.

(From Our Political Correspondent.)

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, the President of the Congress, presiding at a recent meeting held at the Hindu College, Delhi, stated that "he had come to Delhi with a view to unite the Hindus and Muslims and bring the different political parties in the Legislature." He then made a sad confession of his failure so far and then added that "success was still far off." He naturally did not deem it fit to draw his audience into the secrets of this failure. But the genesis of the devastating differences in the Assembly and outside is known to all who had any opportunity of seeing the trend of affairs in Raisina and I deeply regret to say that it does not reflect much credit on the astute and enterprising President. It is now as clear as daylight that while the new Assembly can boast of a richer array of more distinguished patriots and leaders, it is lamentably poorer in the unity and cohesion so indispensable in the ranks of all national parties. And the very fact that the much vaunted unity was conducive to many theoretical victories snapped on being tested on the vital issues of the Steel Bill and the Currency Bill is proof positive of the corroding disease that is eating into the very vitals of the popular parties in the Assembly.

DISSENSIONS IN CONGRESS PARTY.

Let us take the Swaraj Party, or the Congress Party, as it is now called. It is numerically the strongest party in the Assembly and has well-earned the distinction of being the real Opposition to His Majesty's Government in India. The President of the Assembly has officially recognised this by placing Congress members in the biggest bloc on his left exactly opposite to the official hierarchy accommodated in the bloc to his right. To all outward appearance the party is led by the same veteran leader, Pundit Motilal Nehru, who first formed the Swarajist phalanx in the Assembly and has ruled it uptil now with an iron rod. Why then has a state of incipient rebellion and tacit divisions developed [illegible] the ranks of a party which has uptil now earned the distinction of being a most disciplined party in the House? The reason is, however, apparent on the very surface. The situation has been materially complicated by the election of the Congress President to the Assembly and by the consequent discussion of the advisability of electing him as the leader of the party. But he recognised the superior experience of Pundit Motilal by himself proposing his name for leadership. Still he has not been able to reconcile himself to the inferior office of the deputy leader. Being the Congress President for the year he feels like taking an initiative in every matter and acting as the spokesman of his party in the House and outside. No wonder then that a small bunch of members have gathered round him to eir his high dignity and pay him homage as a virtual leader.

PUNDITJEE ON RATIO.

A veritable climax was reached when the Congress Working Committee decided at the suggestion of Mr. Iyengar to give a mandate to the Congress Party to vote solidly for 16d. ratio. Punditji, of course, argued the impropriety of a small body of Committee members—themselves members of the Assembly—imposing an injunction on the larger body of the party members who, in his opinion, should be left to decide the issue on their own responsibility. But Punditji was overruled by the majority who rightly felt quite confident of the general support of the country. This finally weakened the authority of the official leader who, as some one stated quite accurately, was feared in the beginning, was afterwards loved and has now been practically left over. The situation has, unfortunately, been very much worsened by his illogical and impolitic speech on the ratio question in the Assembly. How can anybody—least of all the leader of the Congress Party—say that no ratio need be fixed by law when the ont of date ratio of 2s. would otherwise remain on the Statute Book and when the whole House had unanimously voted for the consideration of the Government Bill? So it would appear as if Punditji has rendered it difficult, if not altogether impossible, to claim the undivided allegiance of the Congress Party. And yet who will deny his loyalty to party discipline as indicated by his voting for 1s. 4d. in the two divisions that have taken place and who having seen him holding forth before the House, will deny that he, by his outstanding personality and his dignified utterance is most fitted to lead the most puissant party in the Assembly!

NATIONALIST PARTY.

Let us now turn our attention to the

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TRAVESTY OF REFORMS.

BUREAUCRACY'S PAWNS.

(BY POLITICUS.).

The Bombay Presidency Association deserves to be congratulated on passing a resolution (1) emphatically protesting against the policy of Government in appointing Ministers and Presidents of Legislatures to offices under the Crown and (2) strongly condemning the action of public men so situated in accepting such offices. The practice of corrupting elected public men appointed as Ministers by expectations of higher and securer preference has become a scandal and must be ruthlessly put down.

The Anglo-Indian Press has been preaching in its editorial columns and otherwise asking the Indian people to work the Reforms however imperfect they may be but it has never looked at the other side of the picture, as to whether the bureaucracy has ever tried to co-operate with the elected members in working the Reforms. If it had done so it would have found how the officials had been doing their very best to undo the spirit in which the Reforms had been conceived, and to make them prove a complete failure, so that all talk about further constitutional progress might be nipped in the bud.

A FRUSTRATED INTENTION.

The authors of the Reform Act 1919, contemplated that half of the Government would work on purely Parliamentary principles, i.e., the Ministers selected by the Governor from amongst the elected members would command an elected majorty in the Legislatures and would hold office so long as they did so; that immediately they lost the support of the elected majority, they would vacate their appointments and go back to the opposition benches. The Reserved half of the Government would be available to advise the Ministers at joint meetings of both parts of Government but the responsibility of action specially rested on the Ministers. Let us examine how the bureaucracy has worked the Reforms in this Presidency. It may be stated without any fear of contradiction that the Ministers have hardly ever commanded the vote of a majority of the elected members. They have been kept in office by the vote of the official and nominated bloc, and the prostitution of official patronage to win a few elected votes in order to constitute a majority vote in the Councils. The Ministers have readily adapted themselves to this plan, as they recognise that without some such coalition with the bureaucracy their tenure of office would be simply precarious. The whole spirit of the Reforms Act is thus openly violated and the main object of training the Indian people to carry on the civil administration of the Provinces has been frustrated by turning the Ministers into permanent officials and working the administration on the same lines as before th eReforms.

TRAVESTY OF REFORMS.

The obvious intention of the Reforms Act was that the working of the transferred departments would provide the necessary training to elected Indians to discharge responsibility. The transfer of elected Indians from the Ministerial to the opposition benches was expected not to be so uncommon as has been the case here but a larger number of such men would be given an opportunity to be trained in the art of Government by occupying the official benches. Parliamentary practice does not call for a change of Ministers if they continued to enjoy the confidence of an elected majority, but it cannot contemplate holding Ministerial office against a majority of elected members. Such has however, been the actual practice. There is no difference between Executive Councillors and Ministers as both mainly depend upon the official and nominated bloc plus a few elected votes. It is a travesty of the Reforms Act to bargain Ministerships for securing for the Reserve Departments the votes of a certain number of elected members.

THE REWARDS OF LOYALTY.

The evil does not stop there. The policy of converting Ministers into prac-

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

In For It.

Gradually a wider glimpse is being allowed to the tax-payer in India as to what he is really in for in order to enjoy the luxury of an "Indian" Navy which has been forced upon him by Act of Parliament. Lord Winterton gives the assurance in the Commons that within six months a training ship for instructing Indian boys wishing to qualify for the mercantile marine will be established at Karachi, but what is of more importance to the House of Commons is the amount of money that can be got out of India by the bestowal upon her of the new Navy. Very generously the Baldwin Government do not propose to revise India's annual contribution of a hundred thousand sterling towards the cost of Imperial Navy until the Indian Navy has developed to such proportions as to perform an "appreciable portion of services" expected from it. But Lord Winterton reminds us that the cost of the Indian Navy is to be borne by the Indian revenues. So we have to pay for the Indian Navy and then submit to the Imperial need, when the Indian Navy has developed to perform what Whitehall expects from it, of paying more towards the cost of the Imperial Navy. It is an unpleasant prospect for the Indian tax-payer.

An Uncomfortable Position.

Sir Chunilal Mehta evidently tried to get out of an uncomfortable position as best as he could when he had to explain to the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday the position of the local Government in regard to Aden. That they have been very shabbily treated in the whole affair by Downing Street became all the more clear from the lame apology Sir Chunilal had to make in regard to the whole transaction. Mr. Amritlal Sheth did well to withdraw his adjournment motion after the "explanation" given by Sir Chunilal, but the Finance Member could have certainly spared the Council irrelevant details in his explanation. It knows very well by what tribal territories Aden is surrounded and also that the Bombay Army ceased to exist in 1895. What it wanted to know was how far the Government of Bombay were consulted when the decision about the transfer of Aden was taken. They are to find the money for the Civil Administration of the place, but its real government has been snatched away from them. This has been done in spite of the protests of the inhabitants of Aden of all classes and creeds. The incident shows what little value Indian public opinion as well as that of the population of Aden has in the eyes of Whitehall.

Procrastination.

The new Minister of Education in the Bombay Dyarchy told the Legislative Council on Monday that he was having the report of the University Reform Committee examined by a smaller Committee. By the time this Committee finishes its investigations, we hope, the need will not arise in the minds of those who control the educational policy of this Presidency to refer the findings of this Committee to a still smaller body of experts. We would urge the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Desai to realise what an amount of public resentment such a policy of procrastination will cause, particularly when it is well known that the University Reform Committee has made several practical recommendations which only want the necessay legislation to become operative. The representatives of the people must see that the Dewan Bahadur fulfils his promise of introducing such legislation at the next session of the Council. In order to enable the University of Bombay to fulfil the national requirements of to-day, what is wanted is a willingness on the part of the Government as much as the funds an insufficiency of which they always plead.

Not In Its Best Interests.

The discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council on the unfortunate connection which is increasingly becoming evident between the Scout movement and a particular kind of politics, should be an eye-opener to those interested in the development of an activity which is acknowledged on all sides as a very welcome one for the development of character. What the public, however, does resent is the use which is made of the Boy Scouts to serve as picturesque items in the organisation of receptions to officials. Sir Chunilal Mehta should realise the danger to the Scout movement of the suspicion deepening in the public mind that it is an officialized movement and as such can only appeal to the loyalists and the Jo-hukmis in the Presidency. It is certainly not in the best interests of the movement that colour should be given to such a suspicion.

A Post Office.

Whatever may have been its value and necessity in the days when Education was not a Transferred subject under the charge of a Minister, the post of the Director of Public Instruction is at present practically a sinecure. The Director is like the Commissioner of a Division, a mere post-office and his duties at present, now that primary education is to be managed by local authorities, are, we understand, to draw up schemes and to see that in spite of the Minister the bureaucratic control over educational policy is not weakened. If the Minister is really to control and shape that policy the Director's post becomes absolutely superfluous and Mr. Amritlal Sheth did well to move for the reduction of the post. The speeches made in the Council in regard to his proposal brought out the significant fact how anxious officialdom is not to allow Local Boards full freedom in controlling primary education. On an assurance from the Minister that the Government are considering the question whether the post should be retained, Mr. Sheth withdrew his motion but the matter ought to be brought up again and the need for abolition of this mere post-office must be pressed upon the Government with the same insistence with which non-official opinion demands the abolition of the Divisional Commissionerships.

A SUBTLE POINT OF ORDER

DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS WITHOUT NOTICE

EXECUTIVE PLEA OF "EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES"

When the Council met on Tuesday, the usual routine of demand for grants and the voting of the same with protest was gone through...However, the application of guillotine brought in more than five crores of rupees without the least trouble to the executive.

Proceedings enlivened a little, when Sir Chunilal Mehta came out for a supplementary grant and Mr. Deshpande raised a point of order, whether the same could be voted upon, when no notice of the same was given to the House. The President seemed to be non-plussed and legal luminaries racked their brains. Finally Mr. Wiles suggested that the "exceptional circumstances" clause should be applied and the final resort to this loophole found a way out of the impasse.

GUILLOTINE BRINGS IN MORE THAN 5 CRORES.

Tuesday's proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council were marked by extreme hurry and rush. It being the final day for voting the demands for grants and there being a number of demands to be voted, the House sat for one hour more to allow sufficient time for the business. The adjourned debate on the agricultural policy of Government was further continued, the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta taking up the tail.

Then followed a lively debate on the policy of Government as regards the Public Health of the Presidency. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai favoured the idea that more money should be spent on the Public Health of rural areas. The demand was finally granted.

FOREST POLICY.

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, the Minister for Excise and Forest, then moved that Rs. 36,90,000 be alloted to "Forest' (Transferred). Mr. B. P. Pahalajani proposed a cut of Rs. 1 lakh and raised a general discussion of the policy. Speaker after speaker sprang to their feet and ruthlessly attacked the oppressive laws of Government under which the poor agriculturists of the Presidency had to labour.

A DEADLY GUILLOTINE.

Exactly at 5 o'clock, the President closed the discussion on demands for grants. The consequence was that all further cut motions were legally guillotined. More than two dozen demands were then granted by the House amidst shouts of ayes and noes and without any discussion whatsoever. It was rather a fantastic spectacle to see the Government members rising one after another and getting their heavy demands passed in no time.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

After the tabled demands for grants had been gone through, the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta got up to make a supplementary demand for grant. No notice of the supplementary grants was given to the House beforehand which was compulsory under the standing orders of the Council. Before the grant was put to vote, Mr. L. M. Deshpande (Satara District) got up and raised a point of order. He wanted the decision of the chair whether supplementary grants could be voted upon at that stage.

A SUBTLE POINT OF ORDER.

That was, indeed, an extremely pertinent and subtle point of order that had ever been raised in the current session. The procedure of supplementary grants is governed by rule 32 sub-clause (3) of the standing orders. That clauses lays down quite plainly that supplementary grants will be treated as if they were the demands for grants. This leaves no doubt as to the proper procedure of the grants, whether they be ordinary or supplementary. Under the rule, the House has a right to demand a sufficient notice before the grant is voted upon. It was a most intricate question and, therefore, the President had to consult a good deal of legal opinion before coming to any decision. All the legal luminaries in the House gave the President the benefit of their opinion. The Hon. the Finance Member, the Secretary toLegal Department, the Secre-General Member, one and all racked their brains but no way could be found out of the situation. The Government members were in a hot hurry to carry those grants in the budget session and they could brook no delay.

EXTENUATING PROVISO.

Mr. G. Wiles, the Secretary to Finance Department, then rose to the occasion and requested the President to put into operation a proviso in the standing orders, that authorised the President to allow voting on the supplementary grants of that nature, if those grants were asked under exceptional circumstances. Mr. G. Wiles pleaded that the circumstances were really exceptional as the Government could find no time to give the required notice for those grants. The President preferred to take advantage of the proviso and help the Government in their difficulties. All the supplementary grants were then voted upon and ultimately carried. A sum of nearly five crores of rupees was granted by the House in as many minutes.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Tuesday being the last day for demands for grants, the Bombay Legislative Council reassembled at 12 noon, full one hour earlier, to allow more time for discussion. There was a little stir in the House when interpellations were taken up. Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District) had asked the Finance Member whether any conversation had taken place between him (Finance Member) and Mr. Lalji Naranji M.L.C., as regards the formation of the Ministry and the election of the President of the Council. Mr. Pradhan wanted to know the nature of those conversations and negotiations. The President disallowed the question to be asked. Several other questions were then gone through.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY.

The House then proceeded with the discussion of the agricultural policy of the Bombay Government.

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta, the Finance Member rose to explain a few points in connection with the agricultural policy. He said that he expected little more assistance from the House in view of the Royal Commission on Agriculture which was expected to visit Bombay Presidency in the next week. The Finance Member then referred to the insufficiency of capital available to cultivators. He knew that the loan given, was not enough for the annual agricultural purposes. 25 crores of rupees were required for seasonal needs of agriculturists and a big gap had to be made up. However, the Co-operative Societies had done their best to lend all possible assistance to poor agriculturists. It was absolutely wrong to say that those societies had not done immense good to agricultural population. The speaker informed the House that the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies had got a very small staff under him and that was why the work was not going on rapidly. In his opinion, the Co-operative movement was a far more Sociological and economical movement than it was believed to be. Coming to Financial condition he stated that the provincial banks had got large sums of money, which were lying unutilized in respect of loans towards agriculture. The main difficulty was that all the loans had to be sanctioned by the Registrar who had an inadequate staff to deal with the affairs. Replying to the question raised by the member for Broach the Finance Member admitted that there was truth in the complaint that the loans were not properly distributed in villages but he was sorry to see that complainant had not made any practical suggestion as to how the grievance should be removed. Sir Chunilal Mehta assured the House that the members of the co-operative Society were all non-official members and Government were not responsible for their actions.

REPLY OF EXCISE MINISTER.

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, the Minister for Excise, in his reply, stated that there was sufficient working capital in the provincial banks. The difficulty was that there was a limit to the borrowing capacity of an individual who could not go beyond that limit. The borrowing capacity was determined under the bye-laws of the Co-operative Societies, and a time had come when those bye-laws had to be modified in view of the changed circumstances. The co-operative movement, the Minister said, was a public movement and it was for people to get that movement improved in their best interests.

GRANT CARRIED.

The whole demand for grant under "Agriculture" (Transferred) amounting to Rs. 25,85,000 was then put to vote and declared carried.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The discussion then proceeded on the demand for grant under the head "Public Health" amounting to Rs. 21,03,000, moved by the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, the Minister for Education.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani (Surat District) moved to omit Rs. 51,200, the provision for Assistant Directors of Public Health. He said that he had moved that omission with a view to raise the question of public health in the Presidency.

The Hon. Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the Minister for Local self-Government, assured the House that Government were doing their level best in improving the Public Health of the Presidency. Relating his own experience he said that the district local boards were not willing to appoint their own Health officers and that

(Continued on next page.)

14 KILLED: 48 INJURED

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT BHADRAK

HEART-RENDING SCENES

CALCUTTA, Mar. 15.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Khurda Road at Bhadrak, B.N. Railway wires under date March 14th:—

In continuation of my wire of date the actual number of casualties due to the accident at Bhadrak station was as follows:—

14 persons killed 23 seriously injured and removed to hospital. 25 persons received minor injuries and after being attended to by the medical officer were allowed to proceed.

Damage to the rolling stock was as follows:—Two third class carriages and 1 four wheeler luggage van were wrecked. One upper class carriage and two engines were damaged.

According to private information received in Calcutta a young Madrassi Brahmin lady was among the killed in the Bhadrak accident.

The Madras-Calcutta Mail due to arrive here at 10|20 this morning arrived seven hours late.

Sir Stanley Jackson, Governor-designate arrives here at 7 a.m. on Monday (the 28th. inst.) Lord Lytton leaves an hour later the same day. Arrival and departure will be public.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT

ASST. STATIONMASTER ARRESTED AND RELEASED ON BAIL.

CALCUTTA, March 15.

Further enquiries in connexion with the horrible railway smash at Bhadrak on Sunday night reveal fourteen persons were killed and fifty have been injured.

The findings of the enquiry committee, consisting of the Agent to the Railway and other railway officials, in addition to the police, state that the mail train was let in on a wrong line.

The Assistant Station-master, the point-blocker and the pointsman have been arrested. The former has been released on bail. —Free Press.

HEART-RENDING SCENES.

EYE-WITNESS'S VERSION

CALCUTTA, Mar. 15.

Information collected from the passengers of the ill fated mail train who returned to Howrah go to show that the crash was terrific and that it may be called the first serious railway disaster since the Dacca Mail tragedy at Halsa in October 1925.

The accident occurred a few hundred yards from Bahdrak Station and the noise attracted the attention of the station staff.

A relief train was desptched from Kharagpur and reached the spot of the devastating tragedy within three hours and was able to render help to the agonising creatures that had been lodged under the debris of the carriages.

The Madras Mail which met this gruesome end started from Howrah on Monday night with 300 passengers. The first two bogees in the front suffered most and the laskers who were mostly in them have been severely injured. This carriage was followed by the female compartment and only a few females seem to have escaped with their lives.

EYE-WITNESS'S ACCOUNT.

Mr. Puranchandra Saha, who was going by the same train to Puri, gave description of the heart-rending cries and wailings of those who were entrapped under the toppling debris. Two of the women of their party were killed outright.

Describing how it occurred, he said as the train was entering Bhadrak, 183 miles from Howrah, they heard a terrible crash and felt a heavy jerking. The passengers toppled down helter skelter, and lights were extinguished.

"30 KILLED: 60 INJURED."

In the morning they learnt that the accident was due to a wrong line being given as "clear." He said the killed numbered more than 30, while the injured were about 60. Out of the dead and the wounded, females were almost half of the number, the rest being laskars. Two European ladies and a European male passenger were amongst the wounded. Many passengers had their limbs torn.—Free Press.

LATEST CASUALTY LIST

CALCUTTA, Mar. 14.

An unconfirmed report from Patna says that 3 Europeans and 40 Indians have been injured as a result of the train collision at Bhadrak.—A. P.

PASSENGERS DESCRIBE EXPERIENCES

AGENT'S ENQUIRY FINDING

CALCUTTA, Mar. 15.

Passengers who travelled by the illfated Madras Mail which was wrecked at Bhadrak arrived at Howrah to-day. Describing their experiences in the accident they say that it occurred a few hundred yards from the station the staff of which heard the crash and the calls for assistance and hurried to the scene and rendered help. A relief train reached the scene of the accident from Kharagpur, three hours later and further relief was sent from Khurdah about 100 miles from Bhadrak. The Madras Mail had about 300 passengers when it left Howrah and two front carriages suffered most. In the opinion of the passengers the casualties were heavy.

The "Statesman" reports that an enquiry by the Agent and other Railway officials in addition to the police was held at Bhadrak yesterday into the circumstances leading up to the collision. It is understood that the finding of the Committee is that the Mail was let in on a wrong line.—A.P.

MUSLIM DEMAND.

PLEA FOR A SENSE OF COMPROMISE.

MR. JINNAH'S SINCERITY.

(From Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 14.

The Muslim Demand is not going to assume any unhappy distortions. It will be discussed by the Muslim Leaders outside the legislatures, and after arriving at a clear working understanding of the issues involved in that demand, it will be talked about in the legislature. The Muslim demand is interpreted in three definite perspectives: (1) The question of music before Mosques, (2) the guarantee and continuation of separate electorates, and (3) the protection of Muslim interests in the public services.

A DELICATE QUESTION.

These constitute the fundamental interests of Muslim India. The question of championing them is of exceptional delicacy at this juncture. That is why those who stand as their sponsors have to be in absolute possession of the sense of compromise, and to an equal extent, Hindu India will have to be sympathetic and broad-minded. Otherwise, disaster in the shape of calumny and bitterness is bound to overtake those who mean well by India's progress.

With such a responsibility the Muslim League met last evening and decided to hold a very frank and sincere exchange of views with the All-India Congress Committee and the Khilafat Committee, which meets in Delhi somewhere towards the end of this month. In the meantime by the 19th, the distraction over the Currency Bill would have disappeared, and all the Hindu leaders would be in a position to give all their undivided and earnest attention to the above problems.

MR. JINNAH—MUCH MISUNDERSTOOD MAN.

So much lies in the future, but one can certainly be optimistic. As long as there is Mr. Jinnah in our midst every issue will be quite happily settled without injury to any one's conscience or interests. Mr. Jinnah to-day is a much misunderstood and misrepresented person, but really he is gloriously sincere and highly equipped for the high task of Hindu-Muslim entity, and concord.

MAHATMAJI'S REPLY TO SAK.

AHMEDABAD, March 15.

Gandhiji, it is understood has replied at length to the "Open Letter" of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P. The article extends to over four columns of "Young India."—Free Press.

MAHATMAJI TO ATTEND KALIPRAJ CONFERENCE.

AHMEDABAD, March 15.

Gandhiji, accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi and party, left last night for Surat en route to Khanpur to attend the Kalipraj Conference. After a couple of days' stay there, he will go over to Hardwar and from there resume his tour. Mrs Gandhi will accompany him throughout the tour.—Free Press.

MISS. SHAW DEAD

LONDON, March 15.

Gibraltar.—Miss Shaw has died.—Reuter's Special.

According to a message dated 13th March, Miss Shaw, the daughter of Mr. Tow Shaw, Labour M.P., who has seriously ill with small-pox, landed at Gibraltar from the "Rawalpindi" and was put in quaurantine. Passengers were not allowed to land. Mr. Tom Shaw was remaining at Gibraltar. Miss Shaw was convalescing after typhoid and developed small-pox during the voyage.

DISASTER TO AIR MAIL SERVICE

LONDON, March 15.

Nairobi.—A seaplane loaded by the Royal Air Force for survey work between Kisumu and Khartoum was damaged at Victoria Nyanza yesterday morning when undertaking trial flight preparatory to leaving with mails for Khartoum. The machine developed engine trouble, came down on the lake and sank. Pilot Oxley Boyle and Mechanic Blacklock were taken off in motor launch. Mails were salved but were damaged by water. It is understood that the immediate future of air mail service is indefinite.—Reuter's Special.

MILITARY POLICY DENOUNCED

ENTIRE ARMY ESTIMATES THROWN OUT.

MR. KUNZRU'S CUT MOTION PASSED.

After a debate in which the military policy of the Government was strongly denounced by non-official speakers, the Assembly rejected the entire votable grant on military expenditure. The cut motion of Mr. Hridayanath Kunzru criticising the Government Army recruitment policy was also passed by 63 against 44.

Evasive replies were given by Sir Basil Blackett with regard to despatch of troops to China, and the Commander-in-Chief had a hard time of it while defending the Indefensible frontier policy of the Government.

ADEN POLICY EXPOSED.

DELHI, Mar. 15.

When the Legislative Assembly met to-day for the fifth and the last day of voting on demands for grants—it had disposed during the previous four sittings only 3 out of 91 demands—the debate on Army policy was continued.

The Home Member replying to Mr. Sarfraz Hussain Khan said that the Government of India had been in correspondence with the Secretary of State on the question of control over the exhibition of cinemetograph films and certain additional safeguards were now under consideration. The majority of films exhibited in India were of American origin.

TRAINING COLLEGE FOR RAILWAY OFFICERS.

Sir Charles Innes answering Mr. Sarfraz Hussain Khan said it was proposed to start a Training College for railway officers at Dehra Dun which was a more suitable site than Chandausi where the school established was for subordinates. The presence of Military College and the Forest Institute and College also made Dehra Dun a suitable location for the railway institution. The preliminary approximate estimate for the College was Rs. 20,63,500 and the annual working expenses, exeluding interest depreciation and the maintenance of the building and equipment, was approximately Rs. 1,79,000 per annum.

Mr. Tok Kyi asked whether land mortgage banks would be made a Transferred Subject.

Mr. Bhore replied that the whole question was now under consideration as a result of the resolution passed recently in the Council of State.

MILITARY DEBATE.

Discussion was then resumed on Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru's cut of Rs. 1,000 in the Army Department Estimates. Mr. K. C. Roy said that the principal test of the size of the military budget was their military and foreign policy. Strictly speaking, the Foreign Office here was only a sub-agency of the Foreign Office in Downing Street. Our Foreign Office did a lot of useful work for His Majesty's Government without getting credit for it. They had been following on the Frontier a most ruinous Forward policy. He strongly contested the view that there was a fear of Russian invasion, and if economy was to be effected, it was not by stabilising the rupee at 1-4, or at 1-6, but by stabilising at Ra2mak and not proceeding further. Coming to the question of Indianisation, he acknowledged the great advance made in the Indianisation of civil department, but it was a scandal that after a century of British rule not even a single Indian Staff Captain had been produced in the Indian Army. He wanted the Army Administration to be modelled on the methods adopted by other civilized countries. That distinguished General the late Sir James Willcock had in his book expressed the universal feelings of British officers in India that they could never replace the British Officer in the Indian Army by Indian officers. The only solution to Mr. Roy's mind was that the civilian element should be introduced in the Army Administration to take note of the Indian view. He would advocate an I.C.S. member for the defence and an equal number of civil members on the military council and also on the defence committee in India. The Territorial Force should be in charge of a civilian member. He wanted the House to take an intelligent view of the situation. There was no value of Swaraj without ability to defend the country and until th eArmy was properly Indianised, no honest Englishman would give Swaraj and no honest Indian would take it.—A. P.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' SPEECH.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas said there was a provision of five lakhs for the Royal Indian Navy. Mr. Bridgeman had stated in Parliament that India wanted that. Sir Purshottamdas declared "I yield to none in my aspirations for an Indian Navy, it would be wrong to sanction anything which in point of expenditure would also be outside the reach of the Assembly, although there may be the inducement of a few Indians being appointed in the Navy. This point should be borne in mind when the bill would be discussed in the Simla session."

A CRUEL JOKE.

Referring to the transfer of the administration of Aden to the British Government the speaker complained that the Government of India had broken the promise they had given that the Assembly would be consulted. He wondered if the Government of India was fully consulted and if it had its approval but the helplessness of Indians came home when it was remembered that Aden which was made attractive owing to the enterprise of Indians for the best part of the country was being taken away from India without the knowledge and consent of the Indian Legislature. The huge military expenditure was a cruel joke and there was no justification in retaining the huge army for the sake of internal peace and in order to maintain this unwarrantedly huge army Government was imposing heavy taxation. The argument of Government was that there was the Bolshevik menace, but the Commander-in-Chief forgot that by the effects of higher taxation he invited Bolshevism to start from within India. Why should there not be decrease of expenditure in other branches of the army while there was increase in the air force? Unless therefore there was a departmental advisory committee attached to the Army Department as in the case of other departments there was no prospects of decreasing the expenditure not even in the matter of stores. He urged Government to appoint an Advisory Committee.

RACIAL DISTINCTION.

Mr. Haig told the House how he, as Collector of the Canara District in Bombay Presidency, welcomed the passage of the Territorial Forces Act, and succeeded in this mainly non-martial district in raising some Volunteers. When he was transferred to Poona, the heart of Mahrashtra, he had expected to find better response but there was not a single youth coming forward. The speaker had experience of such service. Every amateur soldier had unpleasant shocks, but he asked Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Kelkar whether they had found single recruit for the territorial force.

Mr. Kelkar:—What are the careers open to them?

Mr. Haig: Service in the Territorial Force is not a career. It is one of the privileges of citizenship to serve the national army. (Applause).

A voice: There are humilitations.

Mr. Haig:—I repudiate that suggestion. Service in the territorial force is the same as in the ordinary unit. Let Mr. Jayakar tell theso to the Mahratta Sepoys and they would repudiate the suggestion.

Mr. Jayakar:—I was referring to the racial distinctions.

Mr. Haig:—There are no racial distinction among sepoys. I am not speaking in a carping spirit. I invite Mr. Jayakar that when we go back to Poona let him use his eloquence in raising recruits. There are still 3,700 ranks still to be filled in the force. You do not expect a foreign collector to go and preach the value of the service in national militia. Mr. Haig suggested to the Commander-in-Chief that if possible training be held at district headquarters or at the nearest military district.

Sir Darcy remarked that everyone felt humiliated. He 45 years ago was a volunteer in London and felt very humiliated at the most wonderful vocabulary of abusive terms that the drill-master used. (Laughter). He particularly emphasised to-day the harm done by this constant abuse of the Government.—A. P.

Mr. Goswami compared the military organisation and expenditure to the design and extravagance of New Delhi. He was convinced that military expenditure stood at a figure higher than was presented to the Assembly, because they should include in it such items as watch and ward on the North Western Frontier, etc. He protested against Mr. Haig's insinuation.

FRONTIER POLICY.

Mr. Howell said that Mr. Roy had stabbed him in the back, like a Mahsud. (Laughter). But the Foreign Secretary was glad to have an opportunity of explaining. The Frontier policy which Mr. Roy had denounced aimed at nothing more than the defence of the people of British India. (Hear, hear) Mr. Roy did not like statistics, because, with them, they could prove anything. The speaker's contention was that without them, they could prove nothing (Hear, hear) He gave figures as to how, year by year, from 1919 onwards, raids had decreased and also the loss of life and property.

They had last year only eleven raids, 10 persons killed, one wounded and 10 lakhs of property lost. (Applause). These figures spoke for themselves. The military and civil expenditure amounted to 747 lakhs in 922-23, and civil expenditure was 45 lakhs. The figures for the last year would show that the military expenditure had been stabilized at about 280 lakhs, of

(Continued on next page.)

A SUBTLE POINT OF ORDER

(Continued from previous page.)

was a great impediment in the way of improvement of health.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat District) maintained that the Assistant Directors of Public Health were rather too highly qualified to do the work in villages. He complained that those officers were too well paid for the light work they had to do. His suggestion was that then Assistant Directors might be replaced by less paid officers.

"POLICY BEST SUITED TO CULTIVATORS."

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar argued that because the local boards were not doing their duty as regards the Public Health, Government had to intervene in the matter. According to the speaker, what Government were doing was best suited to the interests of cultivators. The posts of Assistant Directors were absolutely necessary for the maintenance of Public Health.

Mr. Ballubhai T. Desai (Bombay-South) supported the motion for omission. He contended that most of the local boards were not in a sound financial position so as to look after their own Public Health. The speaker wanted the Public Health Department to be put on a sound basis. There was no use in spending lakhs of rupees without any medical relief to poor agriculturists. He joined with Dr. Dixit in the belief that the Assistant Directors could very well be replaced by less qualified officers.

Mr. R. S. Asavale (Bombay-North) opined that grant of 2/3 of expenditure was inadequate in the case of local boards. Government had to bear the whole of the expenditure on Public Health.

Mr. H. J. Amin (Broach District) told the House his personal experiences as the President of Taluka local board. His board was doing good work but without adequate money. Most of the boards were in need of more money.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, in his final reply, stated that the responsibility as regards Public Health lay on the shoulders both of the Government and the local bodies. It was impossible for Government to do more without the willing assistance of local boards. He welcomed the proposal of the members that more money should be voted by the House for the Public Health of rural areas. He informed the House that every Assistant Director had to look after the Public Health of 5 or 6 districts, and that was a very strenuous job.

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

The motion was finally withdrawn in view of the explanation given by the Minister for Education.

Some of the members on the Opposition side wanted to move a token cut motion to raise general debate on the question of Public Health but the President could not allow that sort of procedure. The President opined that a motion of that nature would mean a vote of censure on the Minister concerned. As a remedy the President invited the discussion of general policy when the whole demand for grant was put to vote.

All the cuts having been withdrawn, the Minister for Education moved the total demand for grant under the head "Public Health."

"DON'T BE PARTIAL TO TOWNS."

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani asked the Government not to be partial towards the towns which were nearer to the seat of Government. As an instance, he quoted the example of Poona Municipality that had obtained a big grant for the improvement of drainage system.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad District) put before the House the claim of the Ahmedabad Municipality. He could not understand why the grant of that Municipality was withheld by the Government. He wanted the Department of Public Health to be completely revolutionised in the larger interests of the population of the Presidency.

Mr. M. D. Karki (Kanara-District) narrated the experiences of his own district. The ravages of malaria were insistent in the Kanara District and people were greatly harassed. The district was not in a position to spend more money on Public Health.

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta told the House that Government were not in a position to make greater grants to the municipalities in the Presidency. The reason was that the financial condition was not altogether satisfactory. The case of Poona Municipality, he said, was a peculiar one. Government would be only too glad to render more assistance to the municipalities if sufficient money were available.

Mr. Naraindas Bechar (Garachi City) deprecated the attempt on the part of some of the members of the House, to get more money for their own Municipalities. He asked the Minister in charge of Public Health Department to show some solicitude to the poor people who were the very backbone of society.

INDIGENOUS DRUGS.

Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay-North) requested Minister concerned to encourage the attempts of Ayurvedic and Unani doctors to find out the properties of indigenous drugs.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande (Satara District) regretted the fact that the local boards and Public Health were under the supervision of different Ministers. His plea was that both the departments ought to have been under one Minister. That would have saved a lot of inconvenience and the working of the departments would have been smoother.

Mr. B. G. Pahaljani (West Sind) complained that grants to local bodies were cut off by the Government.

The Hon. Sir Gulam Hussain retorted by telling the House that the Bombay Government was the only Provincial Government in India, that was paying about a crore and a half rupees as grants to local bodies. It was not true to say that Municipalities and local boards were neglected by the Government.

When the House reassembled after tea the Hon. Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah had to address almost empty benches before him. The Minister for Local Self-Government assured the House that Government were bearing nearly two-thirds of the total expenditure of local boards.

Dr. M. K. Dixit pressed the claim of the Surat Municipality.

PUBLIC HEALTH GRANT CARRIED.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai replied to several points in the debate. The total demand for grant amounting to Rs. 21,03,000 under "Public Health" was then put to vote and declared carried.

STAMPS GRANT.

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, the Revenue Member, moved the demand for grant under "Stamps" amounting to Rs. 4,96,000. The demand was voted upon and declared carried.

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, the Minister for Excise and Forests, moved that Rs. 36,90,000 be allotted to "Forest" (Transferred).

FOREST POLICY.

Mr. B. G. Pahaljani (Sukkur) moved to reduce the total demand for grant by a lakh of rupees. His intention in moving the cut, was to raise a discussion of the general policy of the Government in connection with the Forest Department. Referring to the report of the Forest Committee, the speaker regretted the fact that Sind was neglected by the Committee in respect of their enquiries. He requested the Minister for Forests to pay attention to the recommendations made by the non-official members on the Committee.

OPPRESSION OF THE POOR.

Rao Saheb D. R. Patil supported the motion for cut. It was unfortunate, he said, that only the poor people had to suffer from the oppression that was being practised upon them by Government laws and officers.

Mr. M. D. Karki (Kanara District) maintained that the Forest Department was over-staffed. Pointing out the defects of the laws, he said that even some of the grazing areas in the Kanara District were transformed into forest grounds. The inevitable result was that the price of grass had gone incredibly high.

MOST EFFICIENT DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. W. Smyth, the Secretary to Revenue Department, in his reply, stated that the record of the Forest Department was such as would do credit to any Government.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District) supported the cut motion.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal (Poona) asked for several improvements in the Forest Department.

After the mover and the Minister concerned had replied, the motion was put to vote and declared lost.

The total demand was then carried by the House.

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan moved that Rs. 6,97,000 be allotted to "Registration" (Transferred). The demand was put to vote and granted.

ENTERTAINMENT TAX.

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, the Revenue Member, moved the demand for grant under "Scheduled Taxes" amounting to Rs. 26,000.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai moved to omit Rs. 21,000, expenditure on the collection of Entertainment Tax. The Revenue Member replied that the Entertainment Tax had been levied after the House had thoroughly discussed the question. The cut motion was put to vote. Mr. Desai claimed a division. The motion was declared lost only 6 members voting for it.

A DEADLY GUILLOTINE.

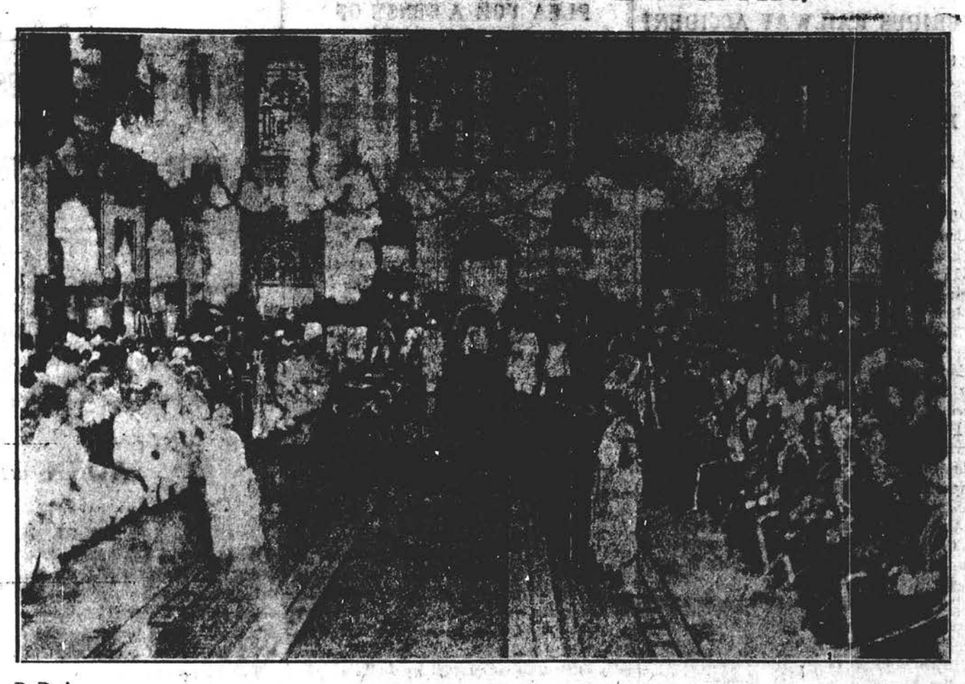
Exactly at 5 o'clock, the President closed the discussion of demands for grants. All further motions were consequently guillotined. More than two dozen demands were then granted by the House amidst shouts of ayes and noes. A sum of little more than 5 crores of rupees was voted upon in less than half an hour's time.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

The Hon. Finance Member then rose to propose a supplementary grant. No notice was given beforehand as in the case of ordinary demands for grants and, therefore, Mr. L. M. Deshpande raised a most pertinent point of order. There was a lot of debate over the legal point, all legal luminaries in the House participating in it. The President rescued Government from an awkward position and allowed the supplementary grants to be voted upon. All the grants were then proposed one after another and declared carried.

The House then rose for the day. It meets again on Wednesday afternoon.

THE GAEKWAR'S DURBAR.



P. P. A.

A special Durbar was held at Baroda on Saturday, to invest Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachari, the new Dewan, with the robes and powers of office. The Maharaja is seated on the throne and the Dewan standing in the foreground to his right. Were the nautch girls necessary for the ceremony?

MILITARY POLICY LENOUNCED.

(Continued from previous page.)

which 39 lakhs were spent on road construction, and Rs. 58 lakhs, on civil expenditure. These figures did not prove that the Frontier policy was ruinous.

NO BREACH OF PROMISE.

As for Aden, Sir Purshottamdas had charged them with breach of promise. This term, he thought, was applied only in cases of marriage (laughter) but the marriage between India and Aden remained undissolved. The charge, probably, was one of breach of faith, but he denied this. He gave the history of how, since the time of the Welby Commission, the Home Government contributed half the military expenditure in Aden, until the War. The Home Government informed them in 1917 that they wished to retain in their own hands the direct military and political control of India. They had done so ever since. What the House was interested in was the fate of the Indian settlement, which, by the way, scarcely numbered 3,000, out of a population of 36,000. Last year, Aden cost India 40 lakhs, and odd. A fresh agreement had been entered into and under it, they would pay £250,000 for the first three years, and £150,000 thereafter, or one-third of the total expenditure, whichever was less. That was a favourable bargain, and he did not see how anyone who knew a little arithmetic could question it. (Applause).

C. I. C'S REPLY.

Sir Hari Singh resuming after lunch held that the only solution was to make the Army budget votable.

The Commander-in-Chief was applauded as he rose to reply to the debate. Replying to Mr. Jinnah's criticism, he said he did not wish to recapitulate during his budget speech the policy and programme already known and from the military point of view there was nothing extraordinary in the fact that the Frontier condition was even abnormally quiet. As regards the Sandhurst Committee's Report they must concede that the Secretary of State was not an autocrat who would read the report and at once say he accepted it. He had to refer the matter to the other departments of His Majesty's Government, probably even to the Imperial Defence Committee. The same applied to the Shea Committee Report. He could not give details as his mouth was closed. He had heard an expression of opinion that because they did not accept further reduction in the Army budget therefore they refused to accept the Inchcape cuts. This was not so. When he spoke last year the very day coincided with the day when the last of the three British regiments whose despatch the Inchcape Committee has recommended were embarking. He claimed that every one of the cuts specially recommended by Lord Inchcape's Committee had been fully carried out (Applause) and the expenditure which stood at 57.75 crores when the Committee sat had been brought down to 54.92 crores. Lord Rawlinson had not accepted the pious hope of the Inchcape Committee.

Mr. Chamanlal: "Where did he say that?"

The Commander-in-Chief:—Here it is in the Committee's report. "If a further fall in prices takes place, we consider that it may be possible after a few years to reduce the military budget to a sum not exceeding 50 crores, although the Commander-in-Chief does not subscribe to this opinion." The speaker contended there was no fall in the prices of either foodstuffs or equipment. Turning now to the suggestion of Mr. Jinnah that they should follow the American system of keeping a skeleton army the Commander-in-Chief asked whether in India such a course was possible.

Mr. Jinnah interrupting stated that he did not recommend to follow the American system but wanted Government to make the Territorial Force a real second line of defence.

The Commander-in-Chief said he had great admiration for the courage and bravery of the American soldiers but the last war had shown that they were untrained. The same opinion was held by General Ludendorff. Though America entered the war in April, 1917 it took them a year before their division landed in France. America had no vulnerable frontier and could be content with skeleton units. Could they follow that policy in India were at any moment they might have trouble on the Frontier. Indeed in the opinion of some experts they were not sufficiently equipped to meet all the situations. They could not spare more than four divisions for outside service as against 8 before the war. They could not lose time on the Frontier as the member from that part could tell them.

Sir Abdul Qayum: Were not troops carried in lorries from Khyber to Thal?

Commander-in-Chief: "Thank God there were lorries. Otherwise Thal would have fallen. We cannot lose time and must be prepared to fight at a moment's notice." As for the Territorial Force he asked Mr. Jayakar to give details of the grievances of the Bombay University Training Corps. The speaker visited Benares recently with Pandit Malaviya and found the boys extremely keen and quite contented. The same was the case at Lahore and hoped also at the other centres. He would look into any grievance and assured the House that the Army Department were ever ready to work in sympathy with the House and with the people of India. (Applause.)

Mr. Kunzru's cut of thousand rupees was then put to vote and carried by 63 against 44.

ARMY DEPT. ESTIMATE THROWN OUT.

Diwan Chamanlal in asking the House to throw out the whole of the Army Department estimate asked the Foreign Secretary whether it was not a fact that the transfer of Political and Military control of Aden to the British Government during the war was unofficial and temporary and that it was now made permanent. "Are you humbugging us. What are we here for if you do not consult us."

Pandit Motilal asked if not a single soldier could be removed how could they spare troops for China.

Lala Lajpatrai said that economic exploitation of India and emasculation of the nation were writ large. The latter was even more painful than the former and he expected every Indian to vote for throwing out the demand.

Sir Basil Blackett replying to Pandit Motilal assured that troops were spared for China on the understanding that if a need arose reinforcements would be made available to India. This was different from a permanent measure. He did not want to express publicly their disagreement but of course he did not accept that not a single man or a single rupee could be taken off and particularly the rupee. (Laughter).

Col. Gidney recorded his protest against the treatment meted out to his community who had been knocking at the door of army for 100 years in vain.

Mr. Young, the Army Secretary, in winding up the debate said he was the spokesman of the Government of India and not of the War Office. The period of 18 months taken in consideration of the Sheat Report was not excessive considering the importance of the subject.

It was now 5 p.m. and guillotine was applied. The House divided and rejected the whole demand under Army Department by 56 votes against 47 votes. All the remaining demands were passed without division except the vote for aviation which was carried by 48 against 15. Thus in all 5 demands were discussed out of 79 and cuts made are of two rupees in the vote for Posts and Telegraph. The total rejection of the Army estimates and the reduction of the vote for touring expenses of the Executive council to one rupee.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

TRAVESTY OF REFORMS.

(Continued from page 9.)

tically permanent officials appears to be definitely adopted. When the Reforms came into force Dr. Paranjpye, Sir Chunilal and Sir Gulamhusein were appointed first ministers, and it would be interesting to examine their career since then. Dr. Paranjpye's administration of the Education Department was condemned by the public and his constituency refused to re-elect him. He lost his job but the bureaucracy was mindful of his loyalty and he was during the time he remained outside the Legislative Council, appointed to all sorts of Committees carrying an honorarium of Rs. 1,500 per month and expenses. On re-election, he was again appointed a Minister and within a few days of such appointment he was given a five years safe promotion to the Council of the Secretary of State.

Sir Chunilal Mehta, whose re-election by the Indian Merchants' Chamber was problematical in view of the candidature of the veteran publicist, Mr. Lalji Naranji, was promoted to the Executive Council, so that he may have no bother of seeking re-election to the Legislature. He thereby became an ex-officio Legislator for five years. His term of office is due to expire in about fifteen months time and it remains to be seen what other official position is in reserve for him.

Sir Gulamhusein Hidayatullah has been nominated a Minister for the third time. If he commanded the votes of the elected majority, nothing can be said against it but from the divisions which have taken place it is futile to contend that he commands such confidence. His one great merit in the eyes of the bureaucracy is that he gave to the Reserved Departments, the solid support of the Sind Muslim elected members. Presumably nothing else mattered. Rumour has it that he is ear-marked for a seat on the Executive Council. The vicious practice of turning Ministers into practically permanent officials thus merrily goes on. The premier political association in this Presidency has strongly and quite justly protested against it, and it remains to be seen what effect is produced thereby.

A VICIOUS POLICY.

At the time of the constitution of the second Legislature two Ministerial vacancies had to be filled up as Sir Chunilal had been provided for by elevation to the Executive Council and Dr. Paranjpye had been thrown out at the elections. The choice fell upon Mr. Dehlvi and Mr. Jadhav. Thanks to the unequivocal support of the latter, the Reform Scheme worked to the great satisfaction of the bureaucracy. It is a matter of no small surprise that he was turned down but it may be confidently expected that he will not be kept long without official preferment in some form.

Mr. Dehlvi, the other Minister has been provided with the Presidentship of the Legislative Council which is quite in consonance with the policy which seems to have been deliberately followed. Those who hold the view that the Reforms should be worked for what they are worth must insist that the bureaucracy shall also work them in the right spirit, and not in a manner which converts the Ministers into quasi-permanent officials. The Presidency Association has done well in ventilating the subject and the public and the Press must agitate till the bureaucracy is forced to adapt themselves to the spirit of the Reforms Act. If promotion to the Executive Council of High Court Judges who are a class by themselves and may be fully relied upon to give impartial decisions, is objected to on the ground of principle it is manifestly absurd that Ministers should be eligible for Executive Councillorships and other high preferment.

ANOTHER SEAPLANE CRASH

LONDON, March 13.

Khartum.—A seaplane engaged in the new Khartum-Kisumu Air Service has crashed at Kisumu.—Reuter's Special.

PERSONS AND POLITICS AT DELHI.

(Continued from page 8.)

Nationalist Party which includes within its ranks perhaps the largest number of veteran politicians and patriots. It consists of a solid group of 19 members every one of whom voted for the 16d. ratio. It also rightly occupies the intermediate bloc between the Congressmen and the Independents. But here again there are one or two points that detract from its utility and power. It is quite plain, for instance, that real initiative has been taken on all important questions either by the Congress men or Sir Purushotamdas—not to mention a party that is now hardly in existence. The two important bills discussed in the session well illustrate my point. But I need hardly state that the speeches delivered by the distinguished members of this group generally represent a very high level of statesmanship and eloquence and easily impress all the benches alike. But would not these gentlemen do much better if they kept more closely in touch with the Congress men and other leaders? And yet I understood that while members of each party met one another socially fairly often, comparatively few opportunities were provided for free mutual intercourse between the different parties.

INDEPENDENTS EXTINGUISHED.

There is no need to tarry over the Independent Party which has been practically dissolved on account of the sheer independence of its members. The meritorious services rendered by Sir Purushotamdas and the zigzag course taken by Mr. Jinnah have nothing to do with their party at all. It needs to be mentioned here, however, that the one man who exerted himself to the very utmost to pull all parties in the Assembly was Sir Purushotamdas. Of course, he did it because he had a cause to fight and a battle to wage against the entrenched forces of bureaucracy. Then could not other leaders have wholeheartedly co-operated with one another if they had been inspired with equal zeal for their special cause?

A. I. C. C. MEETING POSTPONED.

But there remained at least one consolation for those that were disappointed and disillusioned by the separatist tendencies in the Assembly. The All-India Congress Committee was coming off to consider the Hindu-Muslim question and to hear Mr. Saklatvala's proposals for the reconstruction of the Congress. We have therefore been shocked and surprised at the cryptic announcement made by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar that the meeting of the Committee has been postponed 'sine die' as the Working Committee has not reported on the communal question. But the country wants to know what efforts the Working Committee and its leaders have already made to settle the question and why they have failed. The country would also like to see a more energetic Committee to consider the matter if the Working Committee cannot prove equal to the heavy responsibility laid on its shoulders. And then, had not the Congress President gone in ecstasies over the first utterance of Mr. Saklatvala at Delhi and did he not give him hopes of getting the A. I. C. C. to listen to and discuss his proposals? And then why is there not a word about him in Mr. Iyengar's announcement? It must indeed have been made with concurrence of the President who could not have forgotten all about the Communist M.P. I am very glad to learn that great indignation prevails in some circles over this arbitrary and unwarranted decision and that even a requisition signed by some members of the A. I. C. C. has been sent to the Secretary to convene a meeting at Bombay in the beginning of the next month.

PRESIDENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Whatever the outcome of the new move may be, it is melancholy to reflect that a large measure of the responsibility for failure on both the counts is easily brought home to the President himself. Would it, however, be permissible to hope that he will rectify his ways and realise more of his responsibility, in future, both as regards his work in the Assembly and his high duties as the Congress President and leave the premier national organisation more active and organised before he vactes his office at the end of the year?

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson received the Dowager Rani of Jamkhandi at Government House Bombay on Tuesday the 15th March.

The Governor of Bombay received the Swami of Chafal at Government House Bombay on Tuesday the 15th March.

Lady Johnson and Mr. W. E. Rootes lunched at Government House Bombay on Tuesday the 15th March.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Annual R. I. M. Regatta and 'At Home' on the R. I. M. S. 'Clive' on Tuesday the 15th March.

The Annual Meeting of the National Indian Association was held at Government House Bombay on Tuesday the 15th March when Lady Wilson was 'At Home' to the Members.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

P. P. A.
A group photograph of the new Bombay Legislative Council with the President (in the centre) and the Ministers and Members of the Executive Council beside him.

SAAR DECISION.

BERLIN PRESS NOT ENTHUSIASTIC.

QUITTING OF LEAGUE BY GERMANY URGED.

LONDON, March 13.

Berlin.—The Press here is not enthusiastic with regard to the Saar decision on which subject the extreme Nationalist journals sharply criticise Dr. Stresemann. The "Deutche Zeitung" demands that Germany should quit the League and that Dr. Stresemann should resign.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE'S ENLARGED COUNCIL

SIR AUSTEN PLEASED WITH WORK

LONDON, March 13.

Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain arrived in London on Monday from Geneva. Interviewed by Reuter, Sir A. Chamberlain said he was extremely pleased with the work of the enlarged Council of League and declared that arrangement with regard to Saar evidenced progress of the League.—Reuter's Special.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

FRESH INVITATION TO FRANCE.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Paris.—Further effort to persuade France to participate in President Coolidge's Disarmament Conference is being made by the United States Government who have handed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a Note replying to France's objections. The Note concludes by inviting France to be represented in some way at the proposed Conference. It intimates that each participating power could come with the programme which seemed fit to it, and points out that the Conference, so far from injuring, can only help the League of Nations which is at present considering disarmament problems.—Reuter.

Rugby.—Vice Admiral Sir Hubert Brand will become Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic fleet in succession to Admiral Sir Henry Oliver from August 15th 1927, when Sir Oliver will have completed the full tenure of three years in that post.—B. O. W.

To quickly get rid of RHEUMATISM

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DEBATE ON ASIATIC AGREEMENT.

SEVERE CRITICISM BY S AFRICAN PARTY MEMBERS

LONDON, March 14.

Cape Town.—During the debate on appropriations, Government's Asiatic Agreement was severely criticised by Mr. Collins and Mr. Nel, both of the South African Party. The former from Eastern Transvaal where the Indian question is acute declared that the agreement was one-sided. Indians were given everything and Europeans nothing. The latter from Natal described the agreement as a betrayal and warned the Government that Natal would have none of it and fight against it to the bitter end.

That the matter was not treated in party spirit was however exemplified by Mr. Close, member of the South African Party from Cape Province expressing the opinion that the agreement was a fair and reasonable contribution to the solution of a very difficult problem. The debate was adjourned to Wednesday.—Reuter.

S. AFRICAN CONGRESS ACCEPTS AGREEMENT.

MR. SASTRI'S RETURN URGED.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

JOHANNESBURG, March 14.

The session of the South African Indian Congress unanimously resolved to accept the South African Agreement as an honest attempt to find a solution to the problem. It also cordially thanked the Habibullah Delegation urging Rt. Hon. Mr. S. Sastri to return as the first Agent-General.

IN HONOUR OF THE DEAD

"YUOM-USH-SHUHADHA MARTYRS' DAY" FIXED

CALCUTTA, Mar. 14.

The Secretaries, Jamiatulma, Bengal and the Calcutta Khilafat Committee wire:

The Executive Committees of the Jamiatulma and the Calcutta Khilafat Committee have decided that Sunday the 20th March shall be observed as "Yuom-ush-Shuhada" in all cities and villages of Bengal in honour of the martyrs of Ponabalia, Barisal. On this day hartal be observed for half day, mass meeting be held condemning the barbarous conduct of Mr. Blandy, District Magistrate and praying for the soul of the martyrs and sympathising with their bereaved families and with the wounded.

BRITAIN'S SPECIAL NAVAL OBLIGATIONS.

CONDITION TO ENTER DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LONDON, March 14.

In the House of Commons introducing the Navy Estimates Mr. Bridgeman referred to President Coolidge's invitation to the conference on limitation of armaments emphasised that the admiralty would welcome such conference provided Britain entered it asking other nations to consider our special difficulties in the same way that we should undoubtedly respect and consider theirs (cheers). There were special circumstances with regard to the British navy which were totally different from those of any other country. Our obligation was to maintain a fleet equal to the strength of any other power and provide reasonable security for safeguarding trade communications. The only chance of success for the conference was that the powers entering it should be perfectly frank with each other and say why they wanted the strength they wanted. He hoped France and Italy would reconsider the question and join in after all (cheers). He was of opinion that very considerable progress could be achieved without risking obligations which the Admiralty fleet must carry out.

Mr. Bridgeman stated that the total cost of the Singapore Base had been reduced from eleven million sterling to 6,750,000 sterling excluding the cost of a new floating dock which was being constructed there.—Reuter.

KUOMINTANG DISSENSIONS END.

CHANG-KAI-SHEK GAINING UPPER HAND

LONDON, March 14.

Shanghai.—A batch of delayed, probabaly censored, despatches from Hankow indicate that dissensions among the Kuomintang have ended, and that Chang-Kai-Shek, who is a moderate, is gaining the upper hand. It is announced that Hsuchien, the extremist Minister of Justice, is "going abroad" and that Tengventa, notorious for his anti-British agitation, has been transferred to Chang-Kai-shek's headquarters where he is under the commander's eye. Other Communists have been removed from office.—Reuter.

RED ACTIVITIES INCREASE

WORKERS URGED TO RISE

LONDON, March 14.

Shanghai.—The Cantonese economic pressure by which they hope to capture the Settlement has been intensified in the labour sphere were conditions are very disturbed. Red activities are increasing in intensity. Assassins have shot dead the foreman of a Japanese cotton mill. Posters are being increasingly placarded, urging workers to rise and immediately seize the administrative power and applauding the assassination of loyal workers.—Reuter.

RESULT OF A "MISUNDERSTANDING."

LONDON, March 14.

Shanghai.—Pischouchen, Commander of Shantung troops in the Shanghai area called on General Duncan, and explained in the course of a friendly conversation that the attempt of his troops to enter the settlement on 12th March was "due to an unfortunate misunderstanding." He was willing and able to maintain law and order in the Shanghai area.—Reuter.

RENDITION OF BRITISH CONCESSIONS

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Peking.—Interviewed by the representative of a foreign press Mr. Wellington Koo, Premier and Foreign Minister, said he and Mr. Miles Lampson had exchanged views regarding British proposals made in January. The Chinese wished the British Government could see its way to negotiate more comprehensive revision of treaties, but recognised that the British offers were made in a spirit of goodwill and were a sign of good intentions. Without prejudicing the Chinese position Mr. Koo agreed to form joint commissions for rendition of British concessions and study partial relinquishment of British judicial rights whiche woulud prepare the ground for definite agreement.—Reuter.

DIPLOMATIC CONTACT TO BE CONTINUED.

RUGBY, Mar. 14.

It is anticipated that diplomatic contact between the British Government and the Cantonese Nationalist Government at Hankow, first established by the visit of Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister in Peking to Hankow in December, will be maintained by continuous residence at Hankow of the senior member of the British Legation staff as the Minister's representative. The British Minister will periodically visit Hankow as occasion arises.—B. O. W.

NEW GOVERNOR OF ASSAM

DELHI, Mar. 14.

The following communique has been issued:—His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. E. L. L. Hammond, C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S., Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa to be Governor of Assam in succession to His Excellency Sir John Henry Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., when the latter vacates the office.—A. P.

SHOPKEEPERS INJURED.

BY SOLDIERS OF A QUETTA REGIMENT

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE.

QUETTA, Mar. 14.

A few Pathan (Sunnies) shopkeepers and a Sikh constable are reported to have been injured by a section of the Fourth Hazara (Shiabs) Pioneers Regiment in an excited condition. A few of the Shiabs have been arrested.—A. P.

INDIA IN THE COMMONS.

PROPOSED TRAINING SHIP AT KARACHI

LONDON, March 14.

In the Commons replying to Mr. Wardlaw Milne, Lord Winterton stated that the report on the proposed training ship in India for boys entering the Mercantile Marine had been received. It had been decided to establish a training ship at Karachi which was expected to be in working order six months hence.

Replying to Mr. Taylor, Lord Winterton said that the proposal of the Government of India to establish an India House in London would be submitted to the Assembly in March. No part of the cost would fall on British funds. Negotiations had been entered into with regard to the site. The total estimated cost was about three-hundred-thousand sterling initial and 15,600 recurring. Further replying to Mr. Taylor Lord Winterton said that the question of revising the Government of India's annual contribution of a hundred-thousand sterling towards the cost of the Imperial Navy would arise when the Indian Navy was in a position to perform an appreciable portion of services in respect of which it paid. The cost of Indian Navy would be borne by the Indian revenues but the total cost was not estimated to exceed the present cost of Royal Indian Marine by more than a relatively small amount.

Reply to Mr. Ammon, Lord Winterton said that the Government of India were still awaiting proposals of certain local governments on the very difficult question of separation of judicial and executive functions and it would not be possible to take the decision until these had all been considered.

After a Labour amendment to reduce the personnel had been rejected by 250 votes to 91, the Navy estimates were agreed to.—Reuter.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT IN MEHSANA

MEHSANA, March 11.

The Veniker Club of Mehsana held a tennis tournament for which Sheth Mohanlal Tarachand offered silver cups. The finals were played to-day, Mr. P.B. Patel beating Mr. Ambegaoker in singles by 6—1, 6—2, and Shrimant Damajirao Gaekwad and Mr. Chaturbhai beating Messrs. Lillywhite and Martin in doubles by 8—6, 6—4.

At the request of Mr. Mohanlal, Mrs. Mukerjee presented the cups to the winners. Both Mr. Mukerjee, the Subu and Mrs. Mukerjee take a keen interest in the games and it is mainly due to them that Mehsana witnessed such sport. The events terminated with refreshments provided by Mr. Mohanlal followed by an interesting entertainment by the boy scouts.

CHARGED WITH MURDER

On the information given by one Naru Krishna Bhandu a resident of Jath State, Jejiba alias Narayan Babu Malwade was arrested by the Bombay City Police some days ago, on a charge of murder of his sister. It was alleged that in January last the accused committed the murder of his sister in the Jath State and then absconded. As inquiries are yet incomplete, the accused was placed before Mr. D.N. Khandalawala, the acting Third Presidency Magistrate and was remanded to Police custody for nine days.—B. O. W.

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ALL ARE INDIAN NATIONAL CONCERNS

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, March 15.

S.S. "Binfield," Captain William from Calcutta.

S.S. "H. T. Neuralia" Captain Cannon from Southampton.

S.S. "Baron Mackay," Captain Macdonald from Durban.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, March 16.

S.S. "City of Baroda," Captain Miller for Calcutta.

S.S. "Alberto Treves," Captain Castington Lits for Colombo.

S.S. "Pilsna," Captain Cossovich for Trieste.

S.S. "Sikh," Captain Dornly for Rangoon.

S.S. "Karapara," Captain Miller, for Zunzibar.

LOADING.

Bombay, March 15.

Steamer "Singer" for Rangoon.

Steamer "Heyeizan Maru" for Kobe.

S.S. "Binfield":—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Binfield," arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. "H. T. Neuralia":—S.S. The "H. T. Neuralia," arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton with troops.

S.S. "City of Baroda":—The F. F. Campbell Company's steamer "City of Baroda," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. "Pilsna":—The Lloyd T. steamer "Pilsna," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Alberto Treves":—The Venice S. N. Company's steamer "Alberto Treves," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Colombo, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Sikh":—The T. M. Company's steamer "Sikh," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Baron Mackay":—The steamer "Baron Mackay," arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

The B. I. S. N. Company's mail steamer "Karapara," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, etc., with mails a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, March 15.

S.S. "Oakenfels" from Hamburg Agents: Lional Edwards:—

12 cases varnish; 192 cases hollow glass; 252 bales papers; 218 cases chloride of magnesia; 81 cases pocket lamp batery; 11 cases litho stones; 30 reugs, 14 bundles and 95 pieces bar steel; 23 cases berlin tools; 185 bags glaber salt; 10 cases iron tools; 345 cases spirits; 30 cases empty tin boxes; 10 cases walking sticks; 57 cases tin lamps; 14 cases films of a cinamotographic purposes; 65 cases screws; 39 cases cotton goods; 23 cases iron handles; 15 cases earthern ware; 40 cwt. abestom board; 29 cases umbrella fittings; 11 cases hardware; 10 drs. zinc chloride; 149 drs. chloride of calcium; 15 cases petrol boilers; 10 cases art silk fancies; 26 cases camphor powder; 91 cases camphor; 10 cases lead pencils; 10 cases motors; 10 cases padlocks; 10 cases iron buckles; 10 cks diasty malt; 93 cases earthern colour; 15 cases peroxide of hydrogen, 94 cks., 6 bundles, and 10 cases dyes dry; 24 cases steel ware; 13 bales carriage tyring; 10 cases medicinal syrup; 12 cases acetate of potash; 35 drs. bleaching powder; 23 cases hairclips; 12 cases bromide of potash; 47 bales packing paper; 10 cases iron locks; 12 cases cotton mixed art silk goods; 40 cases hurricane lanterns; 2 cases paraffin liquid technical; 365 cases school slates; 50 cks. safety fuses; 30 drs. ascdian sulphite; 1110 packages epsom salt; 13 cases dry cells; 900 pieces aspar wood; 11 cases crow corks; 24 bales rubber insertion sheets; 17 cases iron ware; 18 cases padlocks and accessories; 394 cases hollow glass; 45 cases wire nett; 198 cases school slates; 20 cases iron screws; 59 cases card boards; 10 cks. earthern ware; 13 cases steel goods; 45 packages, 50 cases and 488 bundles hurricane lanterns; 12 cases art silk goods; 50 drs. chloride magnesia; 305 bundles wrought iron tubes; 325 pieces and 132 bundles galvanized gas tubes; 250 bundles yellow metal squares; 1190 plates spelter; 11000 bags sugar; 511 cases beer; 29 frans. copper fire box plates; 842 bundles copper metal sheets; 120 cylinders liquid chlorine; 53 cases german silver circles; 44 bales bromo paper; 151 cts. files; 550 bundles yellow metal circles; 40 cases iron locks; 250 bundles mild steel circles; 10 bales paste boards; 40 cks. antimoney salt; 35 cases port wine; 400 cks. cement; 244 cts. empty bottles.

EXPORTS.

Bombay March 15.

S.S. "China" for London:—5 cases ganga. E. Virjee and Co.; 6,000 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 3,085 cwt. linseed oil cakes, Joseph Travers and Co. Ltd.; 6 bales cow hides, R. Meherally and Co.; 2 bales goat skins, Shamjimal.

S.S. "Kaiser-i-Hind" for Marseilles:—2000 cwt. castor seed; Volkart Bros.; 1 package brass ware, Thomas Cook and Son; 2 packages wearing apparel, Thos. Cook and Son.

For London:—7 bales cow hides, P. E. Boyce and Co.; 70 cases sandalwood oil, Thos. Cook and Son Ltd.; 21 packages wearing apparel and brass ware, Thos. Cook and Son Ltd.; 6 packages game requisites, Thos. Cook and Son Ltd.

S.S. "Pilsna" for Trieste:—110 bales raw cotton, E. Spinners and Co.; 1 motor car, K. A. Tomass Co.

For Venice:—1000 cwt. castor seed, Volkart Bros.

For Constantinople:—60 cwt. hemp powder, M. Thadani and Co.

Madrid.—Alfonso continues to improve. Major-domo of the Palace has issued a note thanking the people on behalf of His Majesty for the solicitude of all classes concerning his health. He says that the King had three bad days and the crisis is now over.—Reuter's Special.

The services of Mr. W. H. Lewis, Secretary to the Bihar Government are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department in connection it is understood with the preparation of material for the Reforms Inquiry.—A.P.

Seven Satyagraha prisoners who have come out of jail report [illegible]

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"OUR AMBASSADOR ABROAD"

LORD GOSCHEN'S TRIBUTE TO MR. SASTRI

MADRAS, Mar. 15.

H. E. The Governor, in unveiling an oil-painting of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri at the Senate House this evening, paid high tribute to Mr. Sastri, and said that his entry into the Servants of India Society was the keynote of a spirit of service, of sacrifice and of duty. Continuing, His Excellency said: "We must think of him, mostly as our Ambassador to England, America, the Dominions and the South Africa. To these countries, he took the atmosphere of India. He gave them a broad conception of the problems of India, and he gave them richer knowledge of the men who were working for India and her cause."—A.P.

MAHATMA IN BOMBAY SUBURBS.

PRESENTATION OF PURSES.

Mahatma Gandhi will attend a meeting at Santa Cruz on the 23rd inst. at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Viller Ville Tennis Court, when he will be presented with a purse on behalf of the suburbs on the B.B. & C.I. Railway line.

He will attend another meeting at Ghatkoper on the 24th inst. at 8 a.m. (S.T.), when he will be presented with a purse on behalf of the suburbs on the G.I.P. Railway line.

The public are invited to attend these meetings and to subscribe their mite to Mahatmaji's Purse Fund which will be devoted to spinning an weaving. These two meetings will be a unique opportunity for seeing and hearing him and helping him in his work as he is not expected to be back in Bombay from his tour before the month of August.

A PLEA FOR MERCY.

APPEAL TO HINDUS TO SECURE RASHID'S RELEASE.

Mr. Hanumanprasad Poddar, Bombay, writes:—

"I would like to appeal to the Hindu community in general and to Prof. Indra in particular that now when Abdul Rashid has been sentenced, Hindus should make an effort to secure his acquittal. Swamiji has become immortal, for he fell as a martyr on the altar of dharma, and the conviction and sentence of Abdul Rashid matters very little to him.

The Hindu Community would be setting up a noble example of forgiveness and generosity by making an effort for the acquittal of Abdul Rashid. It may be that this generous act be lost on Muslims in the present atmosphere, but it is bound to have its effect in the long run.

If to-day on account of their aggrandizement or misunderstanding they cannot grasp the true relations between the two communities it does not follow that they never will stop. I, therefore, would humbly appeal to Prof. Indra that he should petition to the Government for Rashid's acquittal, and if Government does not acquit him, then in the name of Swami Shraddhanandji as a Hindu Sanyasi who regards soul as immortal, sees God in every being, and hence the well-wisher of the world, the Hindus should pray for his sins to be forgiven by God and for giving peace to his soul!"

NEW INDIA WEEKLY IN BOMBAY

MADRAS, Mar. 15.

The Daily and Weekly "New India" will cease publication with effect from to-morrow. Dr. Besant in a farewell leader in to-day's issue of her paper sets out the history of "New India" since its inception in July 1914. Concluding she observes:—"New India" however does not pass out of the Indian Press. It becomes a weekly only to take its share in fighting the dragon of communalism and in building up the nation. For that a weekly organ is sufficient. This will be published in Bombay a more active political centre than Madras and will be edited by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and myself.—A.P.

SHREE SHIVAJI JAYANTI UTSAV.

The Public of Bandra will celebrate the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the Great Shree Shivaji Chatrapati on the 21st inst. The Celebration will begin with a Procession of the Chatrapati's—Bust from 7 a.m. and will end after Keertan at 12 midnight. There will be a lecture, singing of Pawadas and performances, Wrestling, songs dialogues, display of Ganimi Warfare etc. etc. All are requested to contribute liberally and are invited to join the function.

NATIONAL BABY WEEK BOMBAY.

In continuation of the propaganda work of the National Baby Week the Working Committee has arranged to exhibit the Cinema Film "The Curse of Ignorance" at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall, on Wednesday (the 23rd inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will to be present. The charges for admission are Re. 1, As 12 and 8.

It is understood that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has consented to preside over the annual prize-giving ceremony of Putri Pathshala Girls' School, Wachowali, Lahore, on 28th March.—A. P.

Judgment was delivered at Agra on Saturday by Mr. E. Bennet, I.C.S., District Judge in the appeal of Pandit Kali Charan, author of "Vichitra Jiwan". The appeal was rejected and the sentence of the lower court upheld.—A. P.

UNIVERSITY CONSTITUTION.

MR. MUNSHI ON ITS ENLARGEMENT.

Mr. K. M. Munshi in the course of his lecture (a summary of which appeared in our columns yesterday) delivered at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, while addressing the voters of his constituency, spoke of the "principal objects" with which he was seeking the election. He said:—

The first of these objects is to assist, to the best of my ability, in the reformation of the Bombay University on a broad and workable basis; the next, is to make an effort to establish a college of Technology in Bombay; the third is to induce the Council to commit itself to the principle of provincial universities for such cultural areas as are ready, and willing to have such a University.

After shortly dealing with the 1st two objects, Mr. Munshi stated:—"Gentlemen, I find that there is some difference of opinion about the third object which I have indicated before. The principle, which for me had the sanctity of a first principle is that every area which has cultural distinctiveness can never attain the full stature of its nationhood, without a University of its own. Whether a cultural area should or should not have such a University at a given time is a matter of practical politics. I myself feel it difficult to prophesy the time when it will be possible to have even one University of the kind in our Presidency. It may be that the Government for want of funds may not welcome the idea. It may be that a cultural area, for reasons of its own may refuse to have such a University. It may be that for financial reasons the province may not care to have a University. These questions do not arise at this stage at all. But the question is of the acceptance of the principle that higher education in our Presidency will remain unsolved so long we have only one University, looking after the educational needs of divergent cultures and basing its policy on what is really a negation of the cultural distinctiveness of the provinces constituting the Bombay Presidency.

FOSTERING NATIONALISM.

Gentlemen, the nationalism which I want our education to foster and intensify is not the nationalism of political parties. It is not the nationalism which encourages in the student a spirit of temporary revolt; or a short-lived spell of activity destroying the impulse towards study, the formation of character or acquisition of knowledge. I want the educational system to foster nationalism—not viewed as an emotion, but as intellectual energy, as an organising spirit.

The whole of education, primary, secondary and higher should be overhauled and readjusted. The years of study must be curtailed; the physical development of the student must be placed under supervision; the courses of study must be so adapted as to lead to general culture without neglecting vocational education. But more than this, the whole educational system must come to occupy an active place in social life; and must arouse in the student an interest in the institutional life of the nation.

WANTED BIRTH OF UNIVERSITY SPIRIT.

I yearn to see the day when the University spirit is born in our University and Colleges, in the Senate, among the professors and students. Unfortunately this spirit and the atmosphere in which it flourishes is absent in our University.

Gentlemen, we have further to enlarge the constitution of our University to make place for more educationists of the younger and more enthusiastic type; we have to adopt new ways, new functions, new activities to keep alive the memory of the spiritual baptism, which we have received from the University. We are already working at a scheme of University Sports. Why should we not have a University Union? Why should we not have a University journal and a club? And why should we not have a University Day to be celebrated by Bombay Graduates wherever they may be? Why should not the beginning of the new term of a Vice-Chancellor or a Convocation be marked by the same enthusiasm as is found in the Universities of America and England.

STILL THEY COME.

MORE EUROPEANS FOR HYDERABAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, (Dec.) Mar. 13.

Mr. E. Collins B.A., I.C.S., whose services have been lent to the Nizam Government for a period of 5 years for the post of Director, Commerce and Industries has arrived here. He was recently Collector and District Judge, Patna and formerly worked in the Commerce and Industrial Departments of Behar and Orrissa Government. He will get here Rs. 3,000 p.m.

It is also rumoured that Dr. Hunt who is at present in England has been appointed Director of the Medical Department. He is expected here very shortly.

SAK" IN CAWNPORE ON SATURDAY

CAWNPORE, Mar. 15.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatwalla is expected here on Saturday from Jhansi. He will address a public meeting the next day in the evening.—Free Press.

ENTERTAINMENT TO HON. MR. G. B. PRADHAN.

PRABHU COMMUNITY'S WELCOME

A largely attended meeting of the Chandaseniya Kayastha Prabhu Community residing in Bombay and Suburbs was held on Sunday the 13th at 5 p.m. in the compound of the Antonio De Selva High School to honour and congratulate the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan on his being appointed the Minister of Excise. Mr. V. G. Deshpande presiding. Then many congratulatory messages sent by the friends and admirers of Minister Pradhan were read and many speakers followed.

Advocate G. M. Gupte said Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan made his entrance into the Council by the support both of the higher and the backward classes and that showed that public opinion was in his favour. Mr. A. V. Chitre said it was indeed an honour to his Community that Mr. Pradhan was raised to that distinguished post. He hoped that the Guest of the evening would work for the larger good of the people.

Mr. V. G. Deshpande, the president of the meeting said, that they had met that evening to do honour to Mr. G. B. Pradhan and to wish him Godspeed in the onerous task that he had undertaken. Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan was then profusely garlanded by several institutions of the Community. He said he was conscious of the great responsibility that follows in the train of the ministership. As for Excise it was a question of the revenue of 4 crores of rupees. Government must look to the moral and material prosperity of the people. To do this the preventive force to stop illicit distillation must be increased. He knew the public opinion and now that he was in the Government Cabinet he had opportunity to know their policy. Concluding Mr. Pradhan hoped that the public would continue to support him in the future in the same way as before. After a vote of thanks by Messrs. A. R. Vaidya, Solicitor, and V. R. Jayvant and light refreshments to those assembled for the function, the meeting terminated.

EXPLORATIONS OF A GERMAN ETHNOGRAPHIST

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Baron Dr. Jur. Carl Gustav V. Platen, a well-known German enthnographist, who was recently attached to the Afghan Government, delivered a public lecture on "Ethnographical Explorations at Afghanistan and Kafiristan" last Saturday, when His Excellency The Consul for Afghanistan was in the chair.

The lecturer at first referred to the great utility of the present-day Afghanistan, in tracing the remnants of the old Aryan Zoroastrian religions and rites and then dealt with the interest which the heraldry of Europe takes in the studies, made by the Parsis, about the Iranian middle ages, the prototype for the European chivalry of the middle ages. He then gave a short sketch of the earliest history of Bactria and Afghanistan, the migration of the Angan and Mangolian peoples before the Arabian Conquest, and the origin of the Afghans, whom he believes to be the desendants of the Scyths. The lecturer then handled the subject of the Mongolian tribes of Afghanistan, the Hesarchs and the Aimaths, and tried to show that the white Huns or Hephtalits were their ancestors. He then concluded his lecture after referring to his own journey into the southern parts of Kafiristan and to the origin, the custom, the gods and the religion of the Kafir tribes.

CALCUTTA STREET ROBBERY

TWO CONSTABLES AS ACCUSED

CALCUTTA, March 14.

Two constables from the Sukea Street Thana and another up-country man were placed before the Commissioner to-day on a charge of theft and attempting robbery in respect of Rs. 3,000. The constables represented to a 'durwan' that they had Rs. 4,000 worth of notes which they would change for Rs. 3,000. They met him in a lane near Central Avenue. The constables who were in plain clothes, it is said, assaulted him and wrested the bundle of notes from him. An alarm being raised a passing taxi-driver managed to arrest them after a hard struggle.—Free Press.

SHRADDHANAND MEMORIAL FUND

GEN. SECRETARY'S CIRCULAR.

DELHI Mar. 14.

Pundit Rampershad, Secretary, Shraddhanand Memorial fund Delhi wires as follows:—As money has been collected everywhere for Shraddhanand Memorial Fund Delhi and is yet lying with the local collectors, they are earnestly requested to immediately remit all collections to the Punjab National Bank Delhi. The full particulars of donores and monies collected and promised should be supplied to this office.

SALARY OF C P MINISTERS FIXED AT RS 3,000 P M

NAGPUR, Mar. 14.

After the Swarajist amendment regarding the Ministers' salaries had been thrown out, the Central Provinces Legislative Council further discussed the salary question. There was a proposal to fix the Minister's salaries at Rs. 2,000 per mensem each.

Mr. Dick, a nominated member, supported the proposal.

This was rejected by the Council 18 voting for, and 41 against.

Eventually a motion fixing the salary of the Ministers at Rs. 3,000 per mensem each was carried by the Council.—A. P.

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W.T.C.-3.

NO CUT IN MINISTERS' SALARIES.

NAGPUR, Mar. 14.

In the Central Provinces Legislative Council to-day under "General Administration" (Transferred) the question of Ministers salaries was raised.

Mr. Rajendra Sinha, Swarajist, moved a cut of Rs. 98,996 out of Rs. 99,000 provided, thus reducing the figure to Rs. four.

Mr. D. K. Mehta, Dr. Khare, Mr. C. G. Misra, Mr. Gole and several other Swarajists supported the amendment and criticised the Ministers for accepting office and explained that they had no faith in the reforms. The speakers also criticised the attitude of the the Ministerialist Party and quoted the words of Mr. Jayakar in the Assembly to prove that the Government had done nothing to respond to the wishes of the people.

Mr. Raghavendra Rao said that he did not question the right of the Swaraj Party to criticise them. But he asserted that the verdict of the electorates was in favour of working reforms. He and his colleague Mr. Deshmukh accepted the office because they were assured of sufficient power, initiative and responsibility by the Governor. But the moment they felt that they were not getting these things they would have not hesitation in giving up office. Salary was no consideration for them and they were prepared to abide by the decision of the Council on this matter.

Mr. B. G. Khaparde defended the 'bonafides' of the Nationalist Party and pointed out that this party dictated the personnel of the ministry. Members of this party disagreed with the Congress party and fought the election on the issue of working the reforms.

Mr. Gupta, the Swarajist leader, said that whatever support the Ministers might be receiving now was due to the agitation and pressure of the Swarajists during the last 3 years and not due to the Responsivists.

SWARAJIST AMENDMENT LOST

The Swarajist amendment to reduce the salaries of Ministers to Rs. 4 was put to vote and lost, 16 voting for and 46 against. Both the Ministers remained neutral.—A. P.

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CHAMPION THE CAUSE OF LABOUR

COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS IN CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, Mar. 14.

The Communists' and Socialists' Conference under the name of General Labour Conference was held in Arya Samaj Mandir this evening under the presidentship of Mr. Muzaffar Ahmed, a conviet in the last Bolshevik conspiracy case. Dr. Bhupendranath Dutt, brother of Swami Vivekanand and Mr. Saklatvala were among those who spoke.

Dr. Bhupendranath Dutt declared he was a socialist and would work for socialism. He averred all their nationalist movements for freedom of their country had failed owing to the lack of support of the labouring classes and domination of capitalists and middle classes in those movements.

Mr. Saklatvala who was accorded an ovation when he began to speak delivered his speech in Hindustani. The speaker drew their attention to the depressed condition in which the workers had to work for the benefit of capitalists and appealed to the audience to join the Communist Party and champion the cause of the labouring classes.

Asked to enlighten them with the state of affairs in Russia and the Soviet system of Government Mr. Saklatvala pointed out that after the introduction of that system 82 per cent. of the total population were literate to-day, compared to only five per cent. before that Government. The Communist State was the only State in the world which gave the right of vote to every man and woman over the age of 21.

The Conference dispersed late in the evening, but did not adopt any resolutions.—A. P.

MURAL DECORATIONS IN ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS

MR. FYZEE RAHAMIN COMMENCES WORK.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 14.

Which school of art is really representative of Indian art is the question that has the attention of the authorities of New Delhi in connection with the schemes for the mural decoration of the Secretariat and connected buildings. Mr. Fyzee Rahamin of Bombay, who stands for a distinctive type of Indian art which alone, in his view, is Indian, in perspective colour and conception has been given one of the rooms in the Secretariat to give a demonstration of his type of art. The usual method adopted nowadays for mural decorations is said to be paint pictures on canvass for alloted spaces in the studio and then transfer them to the intended place by pasting them. This secures to the artist ease and comfort in conditions of work, but does not result in the highest achievement in art as painting is done in light and shade different from that of place in which painting is to be placed. Mr. Rahamin has adopted direct method and paints on the wall of a dome which involves working at most inconvenient angles. The subject chosen by Mr. Rahmin is in the word "Om," and its symbolical exposition. Round it are painted Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv, Saraswathi, Savitri and Parvathi. In the lower panels are four Rishis representing the four Vedas and Narad with his "veena." Colors which Mr Rahamin uses are all from stones and are guaranteed against fading.—Free Press.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY

Mr. Jhabvala, the Hony. General Secretary of the Railway Unions, has forwarded to the Government of India the following Resolution as regards the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry into Railway workmen's grievances about which the Legislative Assembly arrived at a resolution only recently.

"The G. I. P. Railway workmen's Union expresses its general satisfaction at the appointment, by a resolution passed in the Legislative Assembly, of a Committee of Enquiry, into the grievances of the workers in different Railway workshops in India, with a view to redressing them as a result of united efforts of the Railway workers in India and requests the Government to appoint non-official members on the Committee among whom there must also be representatives of the workers.

The Union also earnestly requests the Government to permit the Representatives of the Railway workekrs as well as the Railway workers themselves to go to the Enquiry Committee for the purpose of giving evidence as without such direct evidence, the Committee will likely serve no useful purpose whatsoever.

The death has occurred at Lahore from heart-failure, of Colonel Davidson, retired Civil Surgeon, Lahore. The funeral took place on Monday evening. The Governor sent a representative to attend the funeral. The Lahore Municipal offices were closed on Monday as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, who was lately Municipal Commissioner.—A. P.

CUT IN MINISTERS' SALARIES

MOTION REJECTED BY PUNJAB COUNCIL.

LAHORE, Mar. 14.

The public gallaries were crowded today when the Punjab Legislative Council reassembled and resumed discussion on Government's demands for grants relating to "General Administration", (transferred). Dr. Shaik Mchammad Alam moved that the grant be reduced by Rs. 7,200, with respect of the item of Rs. 180,000, the total pay of officers, urging a reduction in the salary of ministers from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 3,000 each per mensem.

In the course of a lengthy speech in Urdu, Dr. Alam said that if the ministers agreed to take reduced salaries, they would be more honoured by the elected element of the House than would be the case if they continued to draw Rs. 5,000 a month. The financial condition of the province did not allow the provision of such a big sum for the salaries of Ministers.

Raizada Housraj supported the amendment.

Sir Geofferey De Montmorency, Finance Member, explaining the reasons for the provision of the salaries of the Ministers as it stood in the budget, said that in the Punjab, the maximum salaryy had been fixed by Statute at Rs. 6,000, and that once the Legislative Council had voted a smaller salary for the Ministers, that salary could not be raised. Moreover, he thought that it would be very undesirable and invidious that a Minister should receive smaller salary than a Member of the Executive Council. The result of the lowering of the salary would be that for A-1 men, they would get C-3 men. Moreover even in days of financial stringency, they did not suggest a reduction of salaries and in these days of comparative affluence, there seemed less reason, indeed, hardly any reason, to take the step of reducing the salaries of Ministers.

After three hours' animated debate, the amendment was put to the House and rejected, its suporters not claiming a division. The demand under "General Administration (Transferred)' was then put and carried.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow. —A. P.

"OBSTRUCTING MUSLIM EDUCATION."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was very much surprised to mark the tone of language used in the report of the Secretary of the Dawoodbhoy Fazulbhai Education Trust read the other day at a meeting at the Anjuman-i-Islam and in the speech delivered by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola the Chairman of the meeting. I regret that there should be an increasing tendency in most Muslim public men, and in even those among them who have been supported in responsible public positions by all communities, to look upon every question from only the Muslim point of view. I do not wish to enter into a discussion of the merits of either side of the long-standing controversy about the foreible acquisition of land in Nigdi and Chincholi villages of the Poona district and its transfer to a Muslim educational institution at the cost of a Hindu educational institution. But it is a great pity that responsible leaders of a community which is always very sensitive about its rights and sentiments should be unable to appreciate a similar sensitiveness in another community, and talk lightly of a "few small and scattered pieces of barren and rocky land" when referring to an area of land with which the hopes and sentiments of a sister community are associated. It is said that the appetite grows with the eating in some cases and it would appear that the present case is one in point. It is a matter for surprise, not without its significance, that a responsible man like Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, freed from the restraint of office, should go to the length of trying to force the hands of Government and suggest to them a course of action which can only result in precipitating a crisis. The charge which can be least justifiably levelled at Government is the one of neglecting the interests of Muslims. It is no use any one's attempting to make out that this is only a question between the Muslim community on the one hand and an individual on the other. The mind of the Hindu community is as much exercised as, if not more than, the mind of the Muslim community over this unfortunate insistence of the Trustees of the Dawoodbhoy Fazulbhai Education Trust to acquire what they have very sympathetically been pleased to call "a few small and scattered pieces of barren and rocky land" despite the unwillingness of the Hindu community to let these "pieces of land" be lost to them. Government, it is clear, will not be well-advised in risking independent action until the Hindu and Mahomedan communities come to an amicable settlement. It is preposterous to suggest that the issue is a very simple one and that Government should quickly proceed to action. The impropriety of this suggestion is only surpassed by the baselessness of the accusation that the Government of Bombay wishes to obstruct Muslim education. Every page of the educational records of the Bombey Government during the last 15 years evidences the special efforts made by that Government to push forward Muslim education, some would say, even at the cost of other sections of the people of this Presidency. But if it is asserted that Government should have regard for the wishes of the Muslims and should disregard the sentiments of every other community then I must confess the futility of any argument in the matter.—Yours, etc.

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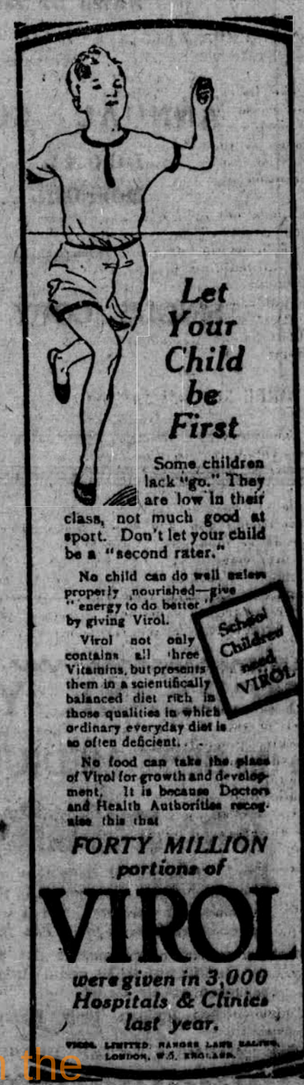

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